

Jordan Times

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جوردان تايمز مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية "الراي"

Salvador troops poised against rebels

SAN SALVADOR (R) — About 2,000 infantry troops were Wednesday poised to attack El Salvador's rebel-held city of Berlin. Military officers on the scene, 124 kilometres from El Salvador's capital, told reporters: "We're just waiting for our orders to advance." Berlin, the second biggest city in the eastern coffee-growing province of Usulután, was captured by about 700 guerrillas on Monday night after two days of fierce fighting in which an estimated 60 people died. It lies midway between the east-west pan-American and coastal highways which cut across Usulután.

Begin, Soares discuss Mideast

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin urged top ranking European socialists Wednesday to persuade Jordan to join the Middle East peace process. He made his appeal to a Socialist International delegation headed by former Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares, in the Middle East on a fact-finding mission. The delegation is leaving for Tunis Thursday to meet Mr. Soares, who held talks with Jordanian leaders earlier in the week, had expressed his view that the U.S. proposals and the Arab peace plan have positive elements to work out a compromise formula for Middle East peace.

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Israel imposes curfew on Arab town

AMMAN (Petra) — The Israeli occupation authorities are reported to have imposed a curfew on Al Dhahiyeh town, south of Hebron, in the occupied West Bank. The curfew has been imposed there following an incident in which one Israeli was seriously injured by stones thrown at a car he was travelling in, reports reaching here said.

Arafat-Wazzan talks 'positive, constructive'

TUNIS (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Executive Committee Chairman Yasser Arafat said he had "positive and constructive" talks with Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan here Tuesday. The Tunisian news agency TAP reported Wednesday. Mr. Arafat told the Lebanese prime minister that "the Palestinian revolution is determined to undertake everything to help to put an end to Israel's occupation of Lebanon," the agency quoted him as saying. Before leaving Tunis Tuesday night after a three-day visit, Mr. Wazzan said the PLO was one of the parties concerned in current negotiations on the withdrawal of Israeli forces. He noted that "the Israelis are demanding that their withdrawal take place at the same time as that of the other parties." Mr. Wazzan said he hoped the presence of U.N. and multinational peace-keeping forces would be "limited in time until security reigns and can be assured by the Lebanese army."

'No anti-Israeli operations in U.S.-controlled area'

BEIRUT (R) — Col. Thomas Stokes, commander of the U.S. Marines on peacekeeping duty here, said Wednesday he did not believe anti-Israeli forces were operating from areas controlled by his men. "Nobody has given me any information to make me believe this is where they're coming from," he told a news conference at his Beirut airport headquarters. But he added: "This terrorist activity is a tough ball game...I don't know where they're coming from and I don't think the Israelis do either." Mr. Stokes repeatedly charged that unidentified persons who have ambushed Israeli units around the outskirts of Beirut are working from behind the U.S. Marines' lines.

Kuwait, Bangladesh say no Mideast peace without Palestinian rights

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait and Bangladesh said Wednesday there would be no solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict unless Israel withdrew from the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and Palestinian rights were heeded. A joint communiqué issued by the two sides and carried by the Kuwaiti News Agency at the end of a three-day visit to Kuwait by Bangladeshi military ruler Lt. Gen. Hossain Mohammad Ershad also called for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon. It added the two Islamic countries were concerned at the continuing war between Iran and Iraq, now in its 29th month. Gen. Ershad left for Morocco Wednesday and is expected to visit Jordan later.

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Israel, Lebanon stalemated over 'security zone'

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli-Lebanese negotiations have run into more difficulty because of disputes over a proposed "security zone" which Israel is seeking in South Lebanon, Israeli officials said Wednesday.

The two countries differ over the size and concept of the zone which Israel wants to ensure Palestinian commandos do not return to the border area, the officials reported. The five-week-old negotiations on an Israeli military withdrawal from Lebanon, which have so far failed to make important progress, continued Wednesday with sub-committee meetings in the Israeli Mediterranean town of Netanya. Israel has made a 45-50 kilometre deep security zone one of the main conditions for withdrawing its estimated 30,000-member army from South Lebanon. The officials confirmed a newspaper report on Wednesday that the Lebanese team at the talks Tuesday surprised the Israeli delegation by saying they envisaged a far smaller zone. Israel wants the zone to cover the furthest range of the Palestinian commandos' artillery pieces to ensure its border settlements cannot be bombed. Lebanon, backed by the United States, has already rejected an Israeli demand for three military posts, each manned by a company of Israeli troops, in the zone. The two sides also differ on how the zone should be policed. Officials reported that negotiators agreed each government would open an office in the other's country but had not decided what to call them. The United States, which is taking part in the talks, has urged Israel to modify its conditions. U.S. special envoy Philip Habib returned home last month after failing to get Israel to change its stand. Negotiations continue Thursday with a plenary session in Netanya. They had been scheduled to take place in the border town of Kiryat Shmona but were moved because of bad weather, Israeli officials said.

Reagan criticises Soviet policies; urges Arabs, Israel to negotiate

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan called on the Soviet Union Wednesday to change its policies towards Soviet Jews, Poland and Afghanistan as a condition for improving relations with the West. "We've had enough of words," he said in a speech in which he also asked Israel and Arab countries to take risks to achieve a settlement in Lebanon and an overall Middle East peace. Speaking in the White House to members of the World Jewish Congress, he directed most of his remarks at Soviet policies and what he described as violent anti-Semitism coinciding with the 50th anniversary of Adolf Hitler's rise to power in Germany. Discussing the Middle East, Mr. Reagan said the U.S. commitment to Israel remained strong and enduring but he renewed his previous criticisms of Israel's policy of creating new Jewish settlements in occupied Arab territories. "The most significant action demonstrating Israel's good faith (in peace negotiations) would be a settlements freeze," he said. The president also called on Jordan to "step forward, ready to negotiate peace directly with Israel."

U.S. to press for accords on missiles

THE HAGUE (R) — The United States Wednesday held out the possibility of an agreement with Moscow on medium-range nuclear missiles which did not include Washington's declared aim of a total ban on the weapons. NATO has made a total ban on land-based medium range missiles, the so-called zero option, its key goal. U.S. Vice-President George Bush told a news conference in the Hague Wednesday that the United States would go on pressing for such a ban because this proposal was a moral and justified one.

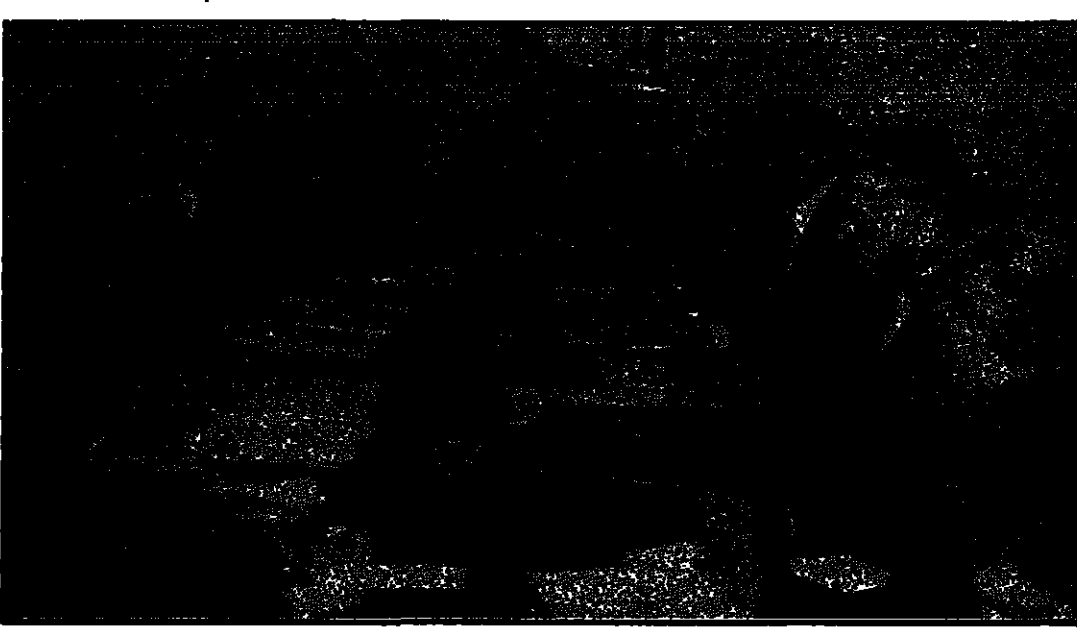
But Mr. Bush, who later flew to Brussels for the next stage of a European tour, added: "If the Soviets have another plan which seriously deals with this question, we will give it serious consideration." Present Kremlin counter-proposals rejecting the zero option were not satisfactory because they involved a Soviet monopoly over medium range missiles in Europe, he said. In a separate press conference after Mr. Bush ended his visit, Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers said the Netherlands did not rule out preliminary agreements with Moscow leading towards the zero option, which the Netherlands continued to support fully. In Geneva, U.S. negotiator Edward Rowley refused to gamble on whether a U.S.-Soviet agreement to reduce strategic arms can be achieved this year.

Genscher urges Moscow to consider Reagan offer

PRAGUE (R) — West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher urged Moscow Wednesday to give serious consideration to U.S. President Reagan's offer to meet Soviet leader Yuri Andropov. Addressing a news conference at the end of a two-day visit to Czechoslovakia, Mr. Genscher said the president's proposal must be recognised as very serious.

Deputy's death gives Haughey breathing space for caucus

DUBLIN (R) — Former Prime Minister Charles Haughey won a reprieve Wednesday in his battle to remain leader of Ireland's main opposition party following disclosures about political eavesdropping during his time in office. The parliamentary caucus of his Fianna Fail party assembled Wednesday expecting to hear Mr. Haughey's opponents demand a special meeting next Friday at which they could put his future to a vote. But the session was immediately adjourned as a mark of respect for party deputy Ciamhugh Coughlan, who was killed in a car crash Tuesday. Parliamentary party Chairman James Tunney walked out of the room before the rebels could raise the issue. Party sources said the dissidents were now circulating a petition demanding the Friday meeting. The number of signatures they



A visiting delegation from the International Labour Organisation confers with Labour Minister Jawad Al Anani and senior ministry officials Wednesday (Petra photo).

Fuel prices go up

AMMAN (J.T.) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran Wednesday issued a defence order revising retail fuel prices at petrol stations according to the following index:
A litre of premium (super) petrol: 195 fils
A litre of regular petrol: 165 fils
A litre of kerosene: 65 fils
A litre of diesel oil: 65 fils
A litre of jet fuel: 70 fils
The order takes effect Thursday, Feb. 3, 1983. The new index, in effect, raises the price of every 20 litres of all types of fuel by 100 fils.

Unidentified gunman wounds 2 French soldiers in Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — Two French soldiers were wounded Wednesday when a gunman in a car fired on troops jogging along the Beirut seafont, a French embassy spokesman said. It was the second attack within a week on French members of the multinational peacekeeping force in Beirut. Last Saturday a French soldier was injured when a motorcyclist threw a grenade at a military truck. The embassy spokesman said that French troops immediately put up checkpoints across a wide area of Beirut but there was little prospect of finding the attacker. "It is too late," he said. The spokesman said the soldiers had been wearing sports clothes and had not been carrying weapons. Instructions had now been issued that French troops should either carry weapons or be protected by armed colleagues at all times, he added.

Morocco postpones Arab mission visit to London

LONDON (R) — King Hassan of Morocco Wednesday postponed a proposed Arab League peace mission to Britain for a second time, citing domestic reasons. The British Foreign Office announced the postponement after Moroccan Foreign Minister Mohammed Boucketta flew to London to deliver a personal message from King Hassan to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. The Foreign Office statement said the king asked to postpone the visit, planned for next week, for his own domestic reasons. The statement did not elaborate. But diplomatic sources suggested it could be because of the recent death of his closest security adviser, Gen. Ahmad Dlimi, in a road accident. The sources said Gen. Dlimi, 55, who was commander-in-chief of Moroccan forces in the Western Sahara, was regarded by the king as the power behind the military. The Foreign Office said King Hassan hoped to arrange a new date in few weeks for the mission, which intended to lobby support for a pan-Arab peace plan for the Middle East. The visit had originally been scheduled for last November but was called off by King Hassan at the last minute when Mrs. Thatcher refused to accept a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in the delegation. This led to a diplomatic rebuff for Britain from three Arab states. Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar scuttled a proposed Middle East tour by Foreign Secretary Francis Pym last month, telling him he was not welcome. The Foreign Office had never announced that the Arab League visit had been rescheduled for next week and Wednesday refused to make clear whether the question of PLO participation in the delegation had been resolved.

Mubarak in London

LONDON (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak arrived Wednesday on a two-day visit to Britain for talks focusing on latest Middle East peace moves. Mr. Mubarak, who last visited London a year ago, was expected to have talks and dinner with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher Wednesday.

British officials said Mrs. Thatcher was looking forward to a briefing from Mr. Mubarak about his recent discussions with the Reagan administration on moves to achieve withdrawal of foreign forces from troubled Lebanon. Mr. Mubarak visited the United States and Canada before coming to Britain.

Official sources said Mr. Mubarak would be able to give Mrs. Thatcher a progress report on U.S. efforts to negotiate the pullout of Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces from Lebanon. London has just sent the advance party of an armoured car contingent to join the international peace-keeping force in Beirut.

Britain's Deputy Foreign Minister Douglas Hurd said he believed President Mubarak was looking to the British government to continue playing an active and energetic role to help the Middle East peace process. But Mr. Hurd said no real progress could be made until the Israeli government changed its position.

Jordan seeks ILO help for Arab labourers in occupied territories

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan Wednesday called on the International Labour Organisation (ILO) to explore ways to extend assistance to Arab labourers under Israeli occupation and prepare proposals to be discussed at an ILO conference to be held in Geneva later this year. The appeal was made by Labour Minister Jawad Al Anani, who met with an ILO delegation which arrived Tuesday on a five-day visit to Jordan. The Israeli occupation authorities are cracking down on Arab labourers and trade union leaders, and have launched a harassment campaign of house arrests, imposition of heavy taxes on businesses and creating obstacles in the marketing of Arab products. Dr. Anani told the two-man ILO delegation at a meeting Wednesday. Dr. Anani and the delegation also reviewed the general conditions of Arab labourers under the harsh measures adopted by the Israeli occupation authorities. "The past year was particularly bad one for the Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories in general and labourers in particular," Dr. Anani told the delegation, which comprises Mr. Claude Rossillon, director of the ILO Equal Rights Division, and Mr. Shukhr Dajani, director of the ILO office in Beirut. "The harsh measures adopted by the occupation authorities serve as a preliminary step towards the Israeli aim of total annexation of the occupied land and run hand-in-hand with establishing Jewish settlements in Arab land," Dr. Anani said. He pointed out that the occupation authorities have closed down Arab universities in the West Bank, deported many of their teaching staff, dissolved elected municipal councils, and created the so-called Village Leagues and civil administration "with the sole aim of tightening the Israeli grip on the Arab inhabitants of the occupied land." Dr. Anani also presented to the delegation a report prepared by the Jordanian Labour Minister detailing the Israeli measures and adverse effect on the Arab inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. These measures, he pointed out, have led to increasing unemployment among the Arab inhabitants and exploitation of Arab labourers in the occupied areas. The ILO delegation, which is a fact-finding mission to the region, will visit Syria after talks with Jordanian officials. Wednesday's meeting in Amman was attended by Labour Ministry Under-Secretary Tayseer Abdul Jabbar and senior ministry officials. ILO team meets Ali Dajani, page 2

International lawyers say Israel involved in massacres

LONDON (Agencies) — Israeli authorities or armed forces were "directly or indirectly" involved in the September massacres in Palestinian refugee camps and should be tried for "war crimes," according to an international commission of lawyers. Their report, entitled "Israel in Lebanon" is slated for official publication here Thursday. It calls Israel's invasion of Lebanon "an act of aggression" in violation of international law. The commission, headed by former Irish Foreign Minister Sean MacBride, said Israel used incendiary and fragmentation bombs on Palestinian refugee camps, hospitals and schools and other civilian targets, something "unjustified from the point of view of military necessity." Mr. MacBride said four members of the commission agreed that Israel committed "a form of genocide" against Palestinian during the Lebanese invasion. The commission recommended that Israel pay war damages to Lebanon and reimburse international relief agencies for the money they spent helping Lebanese. The commission also called for the immediate withdrawal of a foreign troops stationed in Lebanon without the authorisation of the Beirut government and the replacement of the multinational peacekeeping force by United Nations troops.

Storms ravage North Europe

LONDON (R) — Storms lashed Northern Europe overnight causing deaths and widespread destruction as mountainous seas pounded coastlines and breached sea defences. In London, the great steel gates of the River Thames flood barrier were raised for the first time as a tidal surge threatened to hit the capital.

Six people died in Britain Tuesday and during the night, while a falling billboard killed an elderly woman in Hamburg, a falling tree killed an eight-year-old boy in East Germany and two men died in car accidents in Sweden.

The eight-man crew of the Danish merchant navy schooner Activ drowned Tuesday when their ship sank in raging seas off the northern Dutch coast.

The storms brought some of the highest tides along Britain's east coast since disastrous floods in 1953.

Turk detained on suspicion of plot to kill Pope John Paul

MILAN, Italy (R) — Police Wednesday said they were holding Turkish man for questioning following allegations that he was planning an attack on Pope John Paul.

A Carabinieri police officer in Milan earlier said Mustafa Savak had been arrested. Rho, just north of Milan, police chiefs later made clear he had only been detained for questioning.

Sources close to the police said an unnamed Italian arrested in month on unspecified charges told investigators Mr. Savak offered him money to make an attempt on the Pope's life. Police gave no further details.

Another Turk, Mehmet Ali Agca, is serving a life sentence in Italy for trying to kill the Polish born pontiff in St. Peter's Square in May 1981.

Vatican bestows cardinalships on 18

VATICAN CITY (R) — Pope John Paul created 18 new cardinals from across the Catholic world Wednesday, including Polish Primate Jozef Glomp, the Soviet Union's first resident cardinal and the patriarch of Lebanon's Maronite Christians. In a colourful ceremony, the Pope bestowed on each in turn the cardinal's red biretta, a square four-flanged hat, before a 6,000-strong audience of churchmen, diplomats and invited guests. The Vatican choir sang chants of welcome. "In your persons, in many cases coming from very distant churches, this particular community that has at its head the successor of Peter bears witness in a most vivid way to its worldwide dimension," the Pope told them. The new members of the Catholic church's sacred college brought its number to 138 cardinals, 120 of whom are eligible to vote in the election of the next Pope. They included the outspoken anti-nuclear Cardinal Joseph Bernardin of Chicago, the archbishop of Paris, Jean-Marie Lustiger, who is a converted Jew, and 88-year-old Bishop Julijans Vaidots of Latvia, who was loudly applauded as he stepped forward to become the first cardinal resident in the Soviet Union.

The patriarch of Lebanon Maronite Christians, Antoine Khoraiche, gave the opening address in which he asked the world's help for his country and pledged to the Pope his people's "will to live in liberty, fraternity and peace." In reply, the Pope said that the Maronite church had not abandoned its ancient faith despite the trials afflicting it and the whole Lebanese nation. "The more grievously the nation is tried the closer it is to my heart, and I send to it the expression of my sincere affection and constant gratitude," he added.

HOME NEWS

Dajani outlines problems facing employers under occupation

Andrew Gilmour
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — If the ILO wishes to learn the whole truth about the situation in Lebanon, the organisation ought to visit that country and see for itself the destruction of commercial life there.

This was the message of Ali Dajani, the director of the Amman Chamber of Industry, at a meeting held Wednesday night with members of the ILO delegation which is on a five-day fact-finding mission in the region.

Much has been said about the difficulties facing Arab workers of the occupied territories, in particular their trade unions being subjected to continual interference. Relatively little, however, is known of the problems encountered by the employers. The purpose of Wednesday's meeting was to discuss this particular aspect of labour in the occupied territories.

Reports suggest that throughout Beirut and southern Lebanon, Muslim shopkeepers and other businessmen undergo regular harassment and abuse on religious grounds at the hands of Falangist party members. The situation is rapidly becoming similar to that of the West Bank and Gaza Strip in terms of the difficulties experienced by the Arab business community.

Mr. Dajani began the meeting by saying that conditions had in every way deteriorated since the

last meeting with the ILO. Arab employers (and this includes shopkeepers, for instance) in the occupied territories are unable to attend either meetings of the Chambers of Commerce elsewhere in the Arab World or the labour committee established to deal with social affairs, Mr. Dajani told the ILO team. Violating Jordanian law, the occupation authorities have forbidden the chambers to hold meetings, he said. What is more, the chambers are deprived of their revenues and are overcharged on their taxes, he added. The Israeli delay tax collection, allowing it to accumulate, and then suddenly demand immediate payment of massive sums; this practice frequently results in bankruptcies, Mr. Dajani explained.

Mr. Dajani went on to expound further difficulties experienced. The constant interruption of studies at West Bank universities means that people have to choose between sending their children to foreign universities or foregoing any sort of further education. "This is an additional financial burden for businessmen," Mr. Dajani said.

He told the team that the Hebrew language is being imposed on the Arabs (despite all the Israeli claims of wanting co-existence). Thus any application or complaint not in Hebrew is liable to be entirely disregarded. A further humiliation for the Arabs is that they are forced to address any members of the authorities with the equivalent of "sir".

Most Arab banks are still closed. If they re-open they are subject to strict Israeli regulations. Consequently people tend to use Israeli banks with the result that there is no investment in prospective Arab enterprises.

Yet arguably the most crushing problem is the massive inflation businessmen encounter. "How can an employer survive," asked Mr. Dajani, "when his capital of one thousand shekels in the evening is worth next to nothing in the morning?" Jews are compensated for losses incurred through inflation. Arabs, needless to say, are not. Nor do patents apply for Arabs.

Mr. Dajani expressed great concern about the future of the chamber of commerce in the West Bank. All that remains is a skeleton of what was in existence prior to 1967. The worry is that when the chamber's presidents retire or die, there will be none to succeed them since elections are allowed. "Once the chambers finally disappear, Arab employers will have no representation of any kind and the whole basis of their existence will be completely undermined," Mr. Dajani told the ILO team.

Islamic heritage is flourishing in U.S.

By Ara Voskian
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A leading Arab-American literary figure delivered a lecture Wednesday at the American Centre in Amman on the Arab-Muslim heritage in the United States.

Dr. George N. Atiyeh, who is the head of the Near East section of the Library of Congress in

Washington D.C., explained the history of the Arab-Muslim heritage which, he said, started on a large scale after World War II.

Dr. Atiyeh, who got his doctorate in Oriental languages and literature in 1954, discussed the roots of the Arab-Islamic heritage in the U.S. which, he said, goes back to a period before World War II at which time the Americans had little knowledge of the

Arab World.

The first Arab emigrants who went to the United States emigrated from the Middle East, at the end of the 19th century, and settled on the east coast, he said.

Nowadays, there are 25 universities which offer courses on Middle Eastern studies, he said.

Dr. Atiyeh, who was born in Lebanon, also discussed the effects of Arab literature on the American people, and gave Jibril Kh. Jibril's books as an example which, he said, were the fourth-most popular book in the U.S.

Dr. Atiyeh also discussed Arab associations in America and their activities in preserving the Arab and Islamic heritage.

Romanians to supply university's power lines

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Romanian firm 'Romelectro' Wednesday signed a contract with Yarmouk University to supply the university with high voltage power lines from the Irbid District Electricity Company.

The 33 kilovolt lines will cost nearly JD 300,000 in accordance with the contract signed by University President Adnan Badran and a representative of Romelectro at the Yarmouk University's Liaison Office in Amman.

Present at the signing ceremony were the university's project director and several officials.

Romanian firms are also currently working on the expansion of the Al Hussein Thermal Power Station at Zarqa.



Industry and Trade Under-Secretary Mohammad Saleh Al Hourani (third from left) was at the airport to see off a Greek trade delegation after their successful joint discussions (Petra photo)

Greek economic delegation leaves after successful joint discussions

AMMAN (Petra) — A Greek trade delegation left Wednesday at the end of a three-day visit to Jordan. During the trip, talks took place on boosting economic and technical cooperation between Greece and Jordan, and increasing the level of trade.

The talks covered the proposed launching of a joint economic venture, and operating a maritime line between Agaba and ports in Greece. The 13-member delegation Tuesday signed an agreement on cooperation between the two countries in various economic and trade fields.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by the Industry and Trade Under-Secretary Mohammad Saleh Al Hourani and several other prominent Jordanian officials.

Banks queue up to lend increased loan to Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan's seven-year Euroloan has been increased from \$200 million to \$225 million, and more managers are joining the syndication despite the fine rate of interest it carries. The London-based (Middle East Economic Digest) MEED magazine reported in its latest issue.

The lead managers of the group are: Arab Banking Corporation, Arab Investment Company, Bank of Tokyo, Banque Arabe and Internationale d'Investissement, Banque Nationale de Paris, Chase Manhattan Bank, Gulf International Bank, Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting and Investment Company, Standard Chartered Bank, Union de Banque Arabe et Francaises, United Gulf Bank and Wardley Middle East. The Banque Internationale Arabe and Libyan Arab Foreign Bank are also expected to join the group.

Education minister seeks vocational training for high school students

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Education Sa'id Al Tal underlined the importance of providing secondary school students in Jordan with vocational and handicraft training at a meeting of the Education Council held here Tuesday Evening.

Dr. Tal said students should have the opportunity to learn a useful trade that will help them make the transition into vocational training later on in their lives.

The council also heard a report from the ministry's secretary general Abdul Latif Arabiyat on the outcome of the Arab Education Under-Secretaries' meeting held in Sanaa last week.

The council also considered a report from the Ministry of Education's Department of Education Director Izzat Jaradat and the Director of the Labour Ministry's Vocational Training Corporation Director Munzer Al Masri on handicraft and vocational training in Jordan.



Carol Amaya as Cecily Cardew and J.A. Murphy as Algernon Moncrieff rehearse the British Council production of Oscar Wilde's classic "The Importance of Being Earnest". The play opens at the Council Thursday and a further performance will be given on Thursday Feb. 10th.



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NEWS IN BRIEF

Badran congratulates new speaker

AMMAN (J.T.) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran Wednesday paid a visit to the newly appointed Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Tarawneh to congratulate him on his appointment. Mr. Tarawneh was Monday evening appointed Speaker of the Senate in a royal decree that also named 29 other leading Jordanian personalities as House members. Mr. Tarawneh succeeded Mr. Bahjat Talhoumi who has now been appointed special counsellor to His Majesty King Hussein.

Birth figures for 1981 announced

AMMAN (Petra) — Births registered at the Civil Status Department in Amman amounted to 104,783 in 1981. This included 50,923 males, said the Department's Director Rifa'i Al Hazayme. He said that in that year number of deaths amounted to 7,845 of which 5,017 were males. Since its establishment in 1977 the department has so far registered 410,349 births and 37,541 deaths, Mr. Hazayme added.

Training course on shop management

AMMAN (Petra) — The Institute of Public Administration (IPA) is opening a training course Saturday for workers employed by the Ministry of Public Works and the Civil Aviation Authority. The five-day training course, which will have 18 workers participating, is designed to benefit those employed in shops and warehouses, especially in the areas of purchasing and storage. Specialists from a number of government departments are expected to deliver lectures during the five days.

Momani announces new municipality

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani Wednesday announced the ministry's decision to establish a common municipality for the two villages of Alia and Tabarbour to be known by the name of the Tareq Municipality. The municipality's eight-member council will be headed by Mr. Saleh Mijdad.

Technical seminar for water workers

AMMAN (Petra) — The Amman Water and Sewerage Authority (AWSA) will organise training courses for its employees at its own vocational centre starting Saturday, according to AWSA Director-General Mohammad Al Kilani. He said that the first course, which will last three weeks, will be attended by 12 employees working in the various department's technical and administrative sections. AWSA engineers and specialists will deliver lectures on technical aspects, and will give the participants training in the use of modern equipment, Mr. Kilani said.

Egyptian publications to be admitted

AMMAN (Petra) — Press and Publication Director Ahmad Utoun Wednesday issued instructions permitting 34 Egyptian periodicals to enter Jordan. Also allowed into the country as from Feb. 2, are all Egyptian books no matter who the writer.

Fulltime resident archaeological director to boost foreign research in Jordan

By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The appointment of a fulltime resident director to head the Amman office of the German Protestant Institute for the Archaeology of the Holy Land should spur a considerable increase in the work of German scholars in Jordan, and thus add a fresh dimension to the serious archaeological work already being undertaken throughout the country.

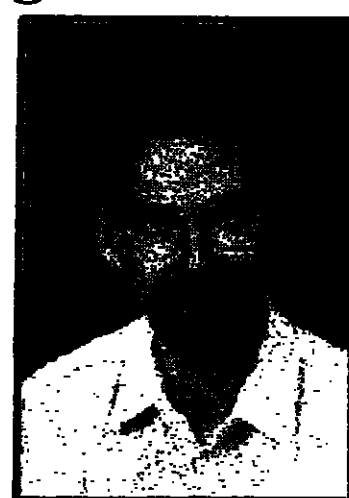
The newly appointed head of the institute, Dr. Axel Knauf, took up his post three months ago and expects to remain for three years. Previously, the institute in Amman was headed by a non-resident director, Dr. Ute Wagner-Lux, who remains the head of the sister institute in Jerusalem.

Dr. Knauf expects to see a rapid increase in the presence of German or German-speaking scholars in Jordan, given the facilities that the German Protestant Institute is now in a position to offer. These include guest rooms, a growing library and help in making contact with Jordanian or foreign archaeologists working in the country.

Dr. Knauf, who trained as a 'biblical' archaeologist ("in the German, not the American, sense of the word," he points out), graduated with PhD degree in 1982 after having completed his studies at Tubingen and Kiel universities. His doctoral dissertation was a study of the Ishmaelites, the federation of Arab tribes that lived in northern Arabia during the first half of the first millennium B.C. He has recently completed a book on the Arabs during that same period, and now plans to write another book on the history of the Arabs during the Persian/Hellenistic era, or from 582-63 B.C.

His primary interest, he said in an interview here recently, is the history of the Syrian region before Islam. His first field project this year will be to record Safaitic inscriptions in the desert regions east of Azraq, a task that will be coordinated with the similar project that has been in progress for the past several years in the northeastern desert area under the supervision of Dr. Michael MacDonald. Dr. Knauf expects to spend four weeks in the field this summer, as well as participating in the projects of other German archaeologists who will be working in Jordan this year.

There is a long tradition of German scholarship in Jordan, dating back to the 18th and 19th centuries. In more recent times, Professor Mittmann conducted a survey of the Ajlun area in 1963-65, discovering 600 sites other than the 200 that had been recorded in the 1930s by the American Nelson Glueck.



Dr. Axel Knauf

In 1965, Professor Herbert Donner carried out preservation and restoration work on the famous Madaba map mosaic, while in the same year, and again in 1967, Dr. Ute Wagner-Lux excavated some ancient Madaba churches with mosaic floors. The 1967 Arab-Israeli war interrupted the work of German scholars in Jordan, which resumed in 1974 with the survey of the Umm Qeis city site by Dr. Wagner-Lux and three other German colleagues. The Umm Qeis excavations started in 1976, and are still in progress after five full seasons of work. A Danish team led by Dr. Svend Holm-Nielsen is also working at the Graeco-Roman city, in affiliation with the Germans.

Dr. August Strobel started to survey part of the area north of

Mukawir, near the northeastern coast of the Dead Sea, in the early 1970s, and in 1973 began exploring Roman military installations in the region. He returned in 1978 and discovered a palace and a road; the palace appears to be an early Umayyad structure and the road probably dates to the pre-Roman era, Dr. Knauf suggested.

In 1979, Dr. Knauf himself copied, studied and published some Thamudic inscriptions in Jordan.

One of the major German projects is an archaeological survey of ancient Edom, conducted under the leadership of Dr. Manfred Weippert in 1974 and 1978. He returns to Jordan this summer for the first of his two remaining seasons on the project. He will bring with him a team of young German biblical scholars who will be participating in summer study-tours in the Holy Land (Jordan, Syria, Palestine) that have been conducted by the German Protestant Institute since the late 19th Century. The tour always includes a brief field experience, and this year the group will help Dr. Weippert carry out his survey of Edom.

Another major German-Jordanian project that will get underway this autumn is a survey and excavations at Mughayer, north of Irbid. The area includes sites from the Stone Age and the Early, Middle and Late Bronze periods, through to the Byzantine era, and including all periods in between. The area thus offers a potentially rich archaeological record of successive civilisations and their relationships to one another. A survey of the Mughayer area will be followed by simultaneous excavations at several sites. The German team will be led by Professor Siegfried Mittmann, and the Jordanian team will work under the direction of Dr. Muawiyah Ibrahim of Yarmouk University.

The German Protestant Institute for the Archaeology of the Holy Land is located on the hill opposite the University of Jordan, in a house adjacent to the International Hotel and around the corner from the British Institute at Amman for Archaeology and History. The head office of the Institute is in Frankfurt, West Germany, and the Institute is funded totally by grants from the Protestant Church in West Germany. Dr. Knauf, who is in Amman with his wife and two children, can be contacted at the Institute on 842924.

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FEATURES

By Jonathan Clayton
Renter

New advertising image to boost Guinness' sales

LONDON — Guinness, a dark and heavy Irish beer with a thick creamy head, much revered in its native land, is about to test the effectiveness of the armoury of modern advertising and marketing techniques.

For a £7 million (\$11 million) advertising campaign, just launched in Britain amid great publicity, succeeds in halting a slide in sales it will be a textbook case of aggressive marketing

reviving an ailing industry.

The "guinness" campaign, already hailed by some admen as heralding a new genre in advertising, is notable for stressing what are seen as the negative effects of not buying the product.

The campaign highlights the plight of an army of poor, sad souls — the so-called "guinness" — who have gone too long without tasting the beverage.

The outcome will be closely

watched by the advertising industry and could have world-wide implications. Guinness sells widely in Britain, Ireland, Malaysia and West Africa and the company has been examining marketing it as a world brand.

Although Guinness still has five per cent of Britain's total beer sales its market share has halved in the last 10 years. Profits have slumped to £42 million (\$66 million) after peaking at £53 million

(\$84 million) two years ago.

Some admen described it as a dying brand whose time had passed as the all-important younger drinkers switched to light beers, such as Lager, because of their more fashionable image.

Over the years Guinness has established a special reputation in Britain for stylish and good-humoured advertising but the company says research showed it did not encourage people to drink

more of its beer.

Almost exactly a year ago the company hit back. With help of a new advertising agency it launched the most intensive research programme the beer business — or probably any other consumer market — has ever seen.

Teams of investigators interviewed hundreds of people, pored over mountains of statistics, and even consulted psychiatrists and

sociologists as the tastes of the British beer drinker were relentlessly probed.

Drinkers in bars were asked to grapple with clay to try to express visually the delights of a good pint (0.56 litres) — the traditional measure used here to serve beer — while others scribbled pictures.

The outcome was the "guinness".

But the campaign will go beyond just advertisements. The company plans to spend further

millions developing the idea of the "guinness" in every other medium from public relations to sponsorship.

Joke radio phone-ins from sufferers, television commercials featuring hapless victims and banners trailed behind aeroplanes at major football games are all planned. "Friends of the Guinness" organisation to help the so-called sufferers has also been created.

Speaking of the new approach, managing director Ernest Saunders said, "In terms of business-getting ability I believe previous advertising lost its way and was not relevant to the changes in the market, in particular, to the drinking habits and attitudes of young people."

The company is confident the campaign can turn the beer into a fashionable drink without frightening off older, more conservative customers. The stakes are high and the competitive advertising world will watch with interest.

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Sharon strikes again

Amman, Israel Radio quoted Defence Minister Ariel Sharon as telling the father of a young President in Lebanon last week that he was not president if he constantly attacked Syria, Saudi Arabia and the Jordanian government. Sharon reportedly also told the father of a young President of the rightist Lebanese Front, that he was not president if he constantly attacked Syria, Saudi Arabia and the Jordanian government.

Sharon did not just pay more attention to the Lebanese threat. Rather, they should be concerned with the fact that the Lebanese government is not doing enough to protect its own territory. The Lebanese government is not doing enough to protect its own territory.

Sharon did not seem to be well understood in the world today. The issue dividing us is not how to remove Sharon and his army from Lebanese territory, but

a squabble here and there on something like whether Washington's or Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan's personal efforts are the determining factor in preventing the Begin government from reaping political fruit from the invasion of Lebanon so far.

Not an Arab finger was lifted in defence of Lebanon when the Israeli army was devastating that country and killing hundreds of Lebanese and Palestinians indiscriminately. Today, not a single convincing word is uttered by us in acknowledging that the weakest Arab country, Lebanon, is alone fighting every Arab's battle in Khalde or Kiyat Shmona.

It is all too easily done if the Arabs leave Lebanon as a test case for American credibility in this part of the world. But if the U.S. would not be absolved of the responsibility for that country being half-occupied and constantly threatened by Sharon and his army, the Arabs could not be forgiven for remaining dead silent about the whole affair either.

We need not reiterate our commitment to the independence, sovereignty and Arabism of Lebanon, and leave it at that. There is more that can be done and we must do it. Lebanon should not be made the scapegoat of inter-Arab squabbles or differences.

The terrorist attacks on Shaka and Khalaf New evidence emerges on stymied investigation

By Robert Friedman

No single incident has so galvanised Palestinian Arab opposition to Israeli rule as the terrorist attacks two and a half years ago that left mayors Bassam Shaka of Nablus and Karim Khalaf of Ramallah grievously wounded by car bombs. Now new evidence has begun to emerge that the investigation by Israeli authorities was stymied, if not covered up.

Knesset member Shulamit Aloni (Citizens Rights Movement), invoking parliamentary immunity, has charged that the government stalled its investigation because the suspects are Jewish. Aloni agreed to discuss the mayors' case, despite pressure from the prime minister's office not to talk to the press. She explained that Israel's invasion of Lebanon, coupled with Begin's annexationist policies on the West Bank, compelled her to publicise her suspicions that the government is involved in a cover-up.

Soon after the attacks on Shaka and Khalaf on June 2, 1980, Aloni received the names of six Jewish right-wing suspects from David's veteran West Bank correspondent, Danny Rubinstein, who has an intelligence background. The suspects were members of two fanatical right-wing messianic settler movements, Gush Emunim and Rabbi Meir Kahane's Kach party. At the time, several of them were Yeshiva students at Kiyat Arba and Beit El, predominantly religious settlements on the West Bank.

Rubinstein was persuaded by Israel's internal security service, the Shin Bet, not to publish his information because it would undermine the investigation. Aloni, however, sent a letter to Mr. Begin asking why the suspects hadn't been apprehended. He replied that the police were conducting a thorough investigation.

Aloni thinks not. She said that during a meeting several months ago with the security officers in charge of the investigation the Shin Bet confirmed that the list she received from Rubinstein some two years before was accurate. "But the Shin Bet told me that the Jews responsible are part of a close-knit group that until now has been impenetrable. They told me that they don't have enough evidence to pick up anyone on charges... But I know how the Israeli police work. They have never lacked the means to make Arabs talk. The mentality of the prime minister's office is that it doesn't matter when Arabs are killed. Arab blood is not human blood to Begin. The government would hate to put a Jew into jail for killing a pro-PLO mayor like Shaka. We gave them all the names, but the government never wanted to do anything about it."

The most government has seen fit to do so far — and this comes more than two years after the attacks — was to order the arrests, last October, of two prominent Gush Emunim activists (and residents of Kiyat Arba) for "knowingly destroying evidence" that may have linked Jews to the bombings.

According to the charge sheet, a Jerusalem electrician found a sophisticated Israeli army booby-trap bomb, similar to those used against the mayors, behind a fuse-box in the office of the Kiyat Arba town council where he had been installing new electric lines. The bomb was wrapped in newspapers dated only days after the attacks. The electrician took the device to Kiyat Arba's security officer, Shalom Rosenthal, who, together with Zeev Friedman, former deputy chairman of the council, allegedly destroyed it. Yehuda Ridder, former member of the Stern Gang, and Shalom Shimon, Kiyat Arba's security officer at the time of the attacks on Shaka and Khalaf, were also detained, but subsequently released.

The men in the way

It is by now no secret that Begin is single-mindedly committed to retaining sovereignty over the West Bank. Contending that the territory is part of the "holy inheritance" of lands given by God to the Jews, his government has helped the Jewish right-wing messianic movement, Gush Emunim (Bloc of the Faith), to set up settlements, often on illegally expropriated Arab lands.

Therefore, because Begin supports Gush Emunim's goal of Judaizing the West Bank, he is unwilling to deal harshly with the movement, although it has evolved a conscious policy of violent opposition to Palestinian self-determination on the West Bank.

Yet despite this history of violence, the movement boasts important enclaves of support in the ultra-rightwing Tehiya party, which it helped to found, in the National Religious party, where it

began as a pressure group in 1973, in the Likud, in military circles and in the hawkish wing of the Labour party. In fact, Gush Emunim's first settlement was established by the Labour government in the summer of 1974 at Camp Horon near the Arab village of Beit Nuba the day after Yitzhak Rabin became prime minister. Today there are some 30 West Bank Gush Emunim settlements with about 6,000 settlers.

For both the government and the settlers, the main obstacle to transforming the West Bank into a biblically rationalised "ban-tustan" was a group of democratically-elected, pro-PLO West Bank mayors, who, together with labour and religious leaders, organised coordinated resistance to Begin's settlement scheme and the Camp David accords. The leader, Bassam Shaka, was the object of fierce Israeli condemnation.

General Danny Matt called Shaka "the PLO's commander in the territories" and tried to deport him in 1979, but the Israeli high court overturned the order. Shaka's death warrant probably was signed on May 2, 1980, when Palestinian gunmen shot and killed six Jewish settlers in Hebron. Though the military government did not move against Shaka, it immediately deported the mayors of Hebron and Halhoul, Fahd Qawasmi and Mohammed Milhem.

On May 14, Ha'aretz quoted Israeli security officials as saying there was evidence that Gush Emunim was organised to conduct terrorist attacks on leading West Bank Arabs. Shaka's name was prominent. On June 2, one month after the Hebron killings and at the close of the traditional 30-day day of Jewish mourning, Shaka and Khalaf were maimed by car bombs. El Bira's mayor, Ibrahim Tawil, escaped injury after having been warned by an army officer to stay away from his car. A grenade rigged to Tawil's garage door

'It is by now no secret that Begin is single-mindedly committed to retaining sovereignty over the West Bank. Contending that the territory is part of the "holy inheritance" of lands given by God to the Jews, his government has helped the Jewish right-wing messianic movement, Gush Emunim (Bloc of the Faith), to set up settlements, often on illegally expropriated Arab lands.'

blinded an Israeli Druze soldier. The Kach party spokesman Yosi Dayan announced at a press conference that the bombings were in retaliation for the Hebron murders. Yisrael Harel, editor of the Gush Emunim journal The Point, praised the act. The prime minister denounced the bombings and promised a full investigation.

The night of the bombings, Ha'aretz received a phone call from a man speaking fluent, accent-free Hebrew, who claimed that the Sons of Zion, an unknown terrorist group, was responsible for the attacks. Another caller told Ma'ariv that the attacks were in response to the killing of the six Jewish settlers in Hebron. On June 4, Ha'aretz, citing intelligence sources, reported that the suspects were believed to be Jewish extremists who were acting in three teams of four, using sophisticated Israel Defence Force equipment. News about the investigation resurfaced in August, when Washington Star correspondent David Halevy, a reserve colonel in the Israeli army, reported that the chief of Shin Bet, Avraham Achituv, had resigned because the prime minister was obstructing the investigation.

Halevy's report in the Star said that Achituv had informed the prime minister of a Gush Emunim plan to attack the mayors several months before it occurred. Moreover, Halevy said that after the bombings Begin denied the security service's requests to arrest the suspects, to tap phones, to intercept mail and to infiltrate certain West Bank settlements. Following Halevy's report, the Shin Bet warned Israeli newsmen not to meddle in the investigation. From that time on stories about the affair were routinely censored. At least two Israeli reporters who were covering the story, Rafik Halaby of Israeli Television and

David Richardson of the Jerusalem Post, received anonymous death threats.

Shin Bet's problems in coping with Jewish extremism are largely because it is organised only to combat Arab terrorism in Israel and in the occupied territories. Until recently, it didn't have a Jewish desk. However, Jewish terrorism plagued the Shin Bet throughout the 1950s. In early days of statehood there were many Irgunists, Sternists and religious fanatics who could not stomach a small, relatively secular, social democratic Jewish state.

Since coming to power in 1977, the leaders of the Likud party, many of whom were members of the pre-state, right-wing terrorist underground, have filled key posts in the government and the security services with their authoritarian-minded comrades from the blood and fire days. It is not difficult to find links between these pre-state terrorists and their latter-day variants.

Kahane's questionable activities pre-date his relationship with the Jewish Defence League, which he formed in 1968. For example, in 1961, he and a boyhood friend, Joseph Churba, who later became a top-level foreign policy adviser to President Reagan after stints at the Pentagon and with Air Force intelligence, formed a think tank called the Consultant Research Association. Among other projects, they infiltrated the John Birch Society for the FBI in 1963, and in 1965, with FBI funds, they set up the Fourth of July Movement, which created cells on American college campuses in support of the Vietnam war.

When Kahane moved to Israel in 1971, he was offered a "safe" seat by both Begin's Gahal party and the National Religious party, which he turned down to remain independent. Since then he has been arrested more than 100 times for charges ranging from sedition to conspiracy to commit murder. His antics have alienated him from most Israelis, including the parties that once offered him a job. Does Kahane know who tried to kill the mayors? "Of course," he told me in Jerusalem last October. "They are nice Jewish boys. But if I were prime minister the attacks never would have happened. The mayors would have walked to Jordan on their own two feet — at gun point!"

Despite the murky relationship between government officials and Jewish extremists, few in Israel think the security service or the government plotted with right-wing Jews to assassinate the West Bank mayors. A former intelligence officer told me, however, that the professional expertise needed to carry out the attack indicates more than a little official blindness.

The mayors' homes, offices and family members were under constant Israeli surveillance at the time of the attacks. How, he asked, was it possible to penetrate Israeli security, plant car bombs and make a getaway without official acquiescence? Most Israeli journalists close to the case think that it is plausible that the government and the Shin Bet became involved in a cover-up after the event.

The truth about the West Bank bombings may never be known. Bassam Shaka's lawyer, Felicia Langer, has charged that the evidence has already been destroyed. Shaka told me that he was never even questioned by the Israeli authorities. "There was no investigation, how can the government investigate itself?" Some, including Shulamit Aloni, believe that the government's reluctance to investigate the bombings is an extension of its policy to break Palestinian nationalism on the West Bank.

Moreover, as Aloni said, it would be hard for the Begin government to jail a Jew for attempting to kill Shaka — especially if an investigation uncovered links between Jewish extremists and one or more former government officials, as is believed to be the case.

The Israeli public was largely indifferent to the fate of Shaka and Khalaf following the attacks on their lives. Shaka, an uncompromising opponent of Israeli rule, was generally despised in Israel, as are most Palestinian West Bank leaders. Therefore, there was no indignant Israeli public to pressure the government to conduct a full-scale inquiry.

The press, for its part, was shackled by censorship and the fear of right-wing retribution. Some Israeli journalists have said privately that the press's courageous day-to-day reporting of the Beirut massacre, which made an official inquiry inevitable, was in a way an atonement for not pushing for a similar inquiry into the West Bank mayors' affair.

— Middle East International

RED & BLACK The news business

By Jawad Ahmad

News is a business with imperfections. In the non-Communist world, there are four major news agencies. One of the four is relatively small, and its prospects of growth is rather limited. Another agency is in the red, and it would take a great effort to keep it afloat. In a sense, the news business is almost monopolistic, controlled by two major companies on each side of the Atlantic.

However, news agencies are not the only news source in the world. In almost every country, there is a news agency which has specialised on the news of that particular country. Moreover, certain leading television stations and international newspapers have their own strongly specialised news departments. Yet, when we speak of sources, we must remember agencies like Reuters or Associated Press.

It is scary to think that this intricate world of news is controlled by two main sources. With such power over what people get to know and what they don't, or how they know it, does not leave one at peace.

Developing countries do not have any single news agency which could be singled out as extraordinary, nor do they have a news agency with a stable and dependable news service. But developing coun-

tries believe that they, as a group, have many issues outstanding with the rich countries. If the leading news agencies are owned and run by people from the leading rich countries, the sympathy which is awarded Third World affairs is reduced to a minimum.

Yet, the world of news is becoming so sophisticated, not in the way news is made and processed, but in the way it is transmitted and made available. The modern technology which could make the difference between a successful and a less successful company can only be afforded by those of large size. Therefore, the big in this business are growing bigger.

As a reader I get my information about people from the news agencies. How do I know anything about Doe of Liberia or Walela of Poland had it not been for the agencies. Due to technology and speed of response, the process of collecting information is affordable by only a few, and the rest of the world copies almost blindly.

The Third World must develop its own news agencies. Otherwise, whatever happens in those countries is judged to be good or bad by those who only weigh decisions and people in cents and dimes.

Cuba digs in for a long period of economic austerity

By Colin McSeveny
Reuters

HAVANA — Cuba, forced on the defensive by low sugar prices and the shrinking foreign credit, has lowered its planning goals and is digging in for a long period of economic austerity.

Fidel Castro's Communist government is convinced its arch enemy — the United States — is doing its utmost to persuade Western banks that credit to Cuba should be throttled.

The country's siege mentality is heightened by the slump in world sugar prices caused partly by the European Community's surplus beet production. Cuba is the world's biggest sugar exporter.

Central Planning Board President Humberto Perez told the national Congress last month: "No aggressive policy of imperialism can bring us to our knees no matter how many difficulties are involved, no matter how much sacrifice and effort is needed to defeat it."

Sugar exports and foreign credit are Cuba's main sources of the hard currency needed to buy vital foodstuffs and industrial parts from the West. Both are going through a rough patch.

The world price of sugar, which makes up about 80 per cent of Cuba's exports, has fallen from more than 55 cents a kilo three years ago to around 15 cents a kilo and shows no signs of rising.

The effect on Cuba's capacity to buy essential imports from the West in dollars has been catastrophic and Mr. Perez admitted that total exports this year would generate only 63 per cent of the \$1.5 billion needed. Almost all Cuba's trade with Communist countries is handled in non-convertible currencies.

In addition, Cuban officials said that \$700 million in short-term credit facilities from abroad had been withdrawn over the past 15 months, partly because of pressure from Washington.

Rescheduling

As a result, Cuba was forced late last year to begin talks on rescheduling \$1.3 billion of its \$3.5 billion foreign debt in an effort to postpone principal repayments until 1986. Diplomatic sources here generally backed the view that Washington had tightened the financial screws but added the Cubans had to expect such action given the repeated U.S. warnings of further sanctions against Cuba for its alleged aid to Central American revolutionaries.

The United States clamped a trade embargo on Cuba more than 20 years ago when Dr. Castro began moving towards Communism.

"Cuba is going through a very tough economic spell as Mr. Perez's speech and recent announcements by Fidel Castro made clear," the commercial attaché of a Western embassy here told Reuters. Last year, Dr. Castro said: "We should not fool ourselves... we have difficulties and our difficulties in coming years could be still greater."

Mr. Perez echoed this view, calling for sacrifices and greater efforts if Cuba was to meet its target of two to 2.5 per cent growth, the same as last year. The planning chief said the increase would be achieved through greater and more efficient production in sugar, nickel, coffee and citrus products though he acknowledged that growth would run well below the level forecast a few years ago.

Cuba's current five-year plan (1981-85) had originally programmed annual growth at five per cent. Mr. Perez praised Cuba's continued progress last year in social services, medicine and education — mainstay programmes in the revolution launched by Dr. Castro almost 25 years ago.

He said similar progress would be maintained in this year's \$12.1 billion budget which showed a 1.8 per cent increase on last year's. But it is still well down on the 1981 state expenditure of \$13.7 billion.

Defence will remain around 10 per cent of the total, a proportion described by Finance Board President Francisco Garcia valls as "relatively high... because of the threats from North American imperialism."

Cuts remain

Mr. Perez told the assembly that cuts averaging 15 per cent in meat, fish, eggs and milk consumption in schools and work canteens would remain in force. They were introduced last year.

A strict rationing system allows Cuba's 10 million people a good basic living standard in Latin American terms though they occasionally have to endure long food queues and shortages. But many diplomats said this year's growth target was over-optimistic particularly as the plan assumed Cuba's debts would be successfully rescheduled. The talks, with bankers from Europe and Japan, are still under way.

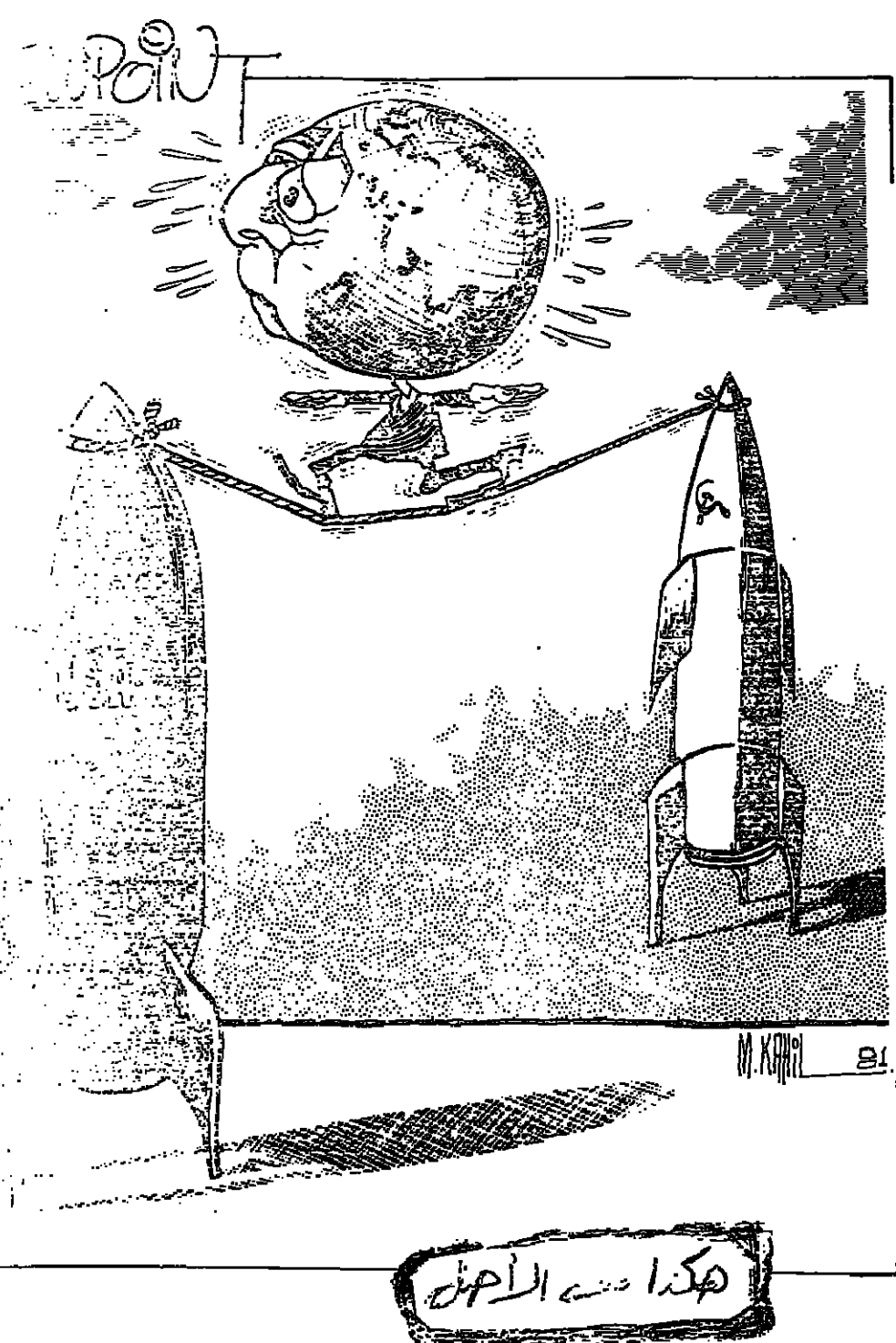
Last year, Dr. Castro said in a major speech: "It could be that our overall economy in the immediate future will grow little or not at all."

Mr. Perez did not explain exactly how the \$550 million shortfall in export earned hard currency would be made up, but the implication was clear. "Technical and financial assistance from the Socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union, contribute decisively to lessening the effects of the difficulties we have in our economic relations with capitalist countries," he said.

He added the Soviet bloc, with which Cuba does some 80 per cent of its trade, would continue to supply all that was necessary for Cuba to boost its exports and guarantee a resumption of foreign debt repayments in 1986.

The Soviet Union, through complex support deals such as supplies of cut-price oil and the purchase of sugar at guaranteed high prices, helps the Cuban economy afloat.

Cuba has not released figures for Soviet aid, but Western diplomats believe Moscow pumps in the equivalent of between \$3 and \$4 billion a year, a mainly in the form of subsidies.



Future of world's wildlife on the line

By Lloyd Timberlake

Delegates from 80 nations met in Indonesia recently to decide the future of the world's national parks.

The delegates to the World National Parks Congress are conservationists and scientists rather than politicians, and they are meeting on the exotic holiday island of Bali. So one might expect a quiet few days of anecdotes about tourists and animals.

It may not be quite like that. As one British delegate put it before leaving: "It could become a bloodbath — as one sacred cow after another is slaughtered".

These congress, organised by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), are held only once a decade. The 1962 meeting in Seattle, U.S., and the 1972 gathering at Yellowstone National Park, U.S., mainly preached the gospel of the North American ideal of national parks. But many Third World conservationists will come to Bali with strong ideas about revising that gospel.

"The idea of 'national parks', as it is presently conceived, is an alien and unacceptable idea to the African population," said Kenyan ecologist Walter Lusigi, a conference delegate. He has called for more "multiple use areas", as opposed to parks.

"It is one thing to keep urban Americans from farming Yellowstone, quite another to keep Masai herders out of Kenya's Amboseli park," Dr. Lusigi added.

According to the strict IUCN/UNESCO definition, laid down mainly by U.S. and European experts, national parks must be devoted to science and conservation, and be areas in which no humans live.

The Indonesian government plans to declare a new national park in Bali during the congress, and has not taken kindly to pre-congress suggestions that it may not fall within the official U.N. definition because there is some commercial forestry there.

IUCN officials note that over the past decade, leadership in the national parks movement has shifted from North America to the Third World. It is the latter which is producing most of the good new ideas on parks, and the better papers for the Bali conference come mostly from developing nations.

As two-thirds of the world's wild plant and animal species are found in developing nations, the shift is appropriate. But Third

World scientists emphasise the links between conservation and their nations' development goals, whereas "old school" Western conservationists still want to fence off large areas for "animals only".

IUCN's own "World Conservation Strategy" (1980), defined "conservation" as "the management of human use of the biosphere so that it may yield the greatest sustainable benefit to

present generations while maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of future generations".

IUCN officials cite examples of conservation work which have

strains for European and North American farmers. This contribution is reckoned to be worth \$700 million per year in the U.S. alone. Also, medicines and pharmaceuticals based on wildlife are

few charismatic endangered creatures. Millions of dollars are being spent to save the California condor, but little to protect the thousands of species in small stretches of threatened Amazonian rainforests. So "species conservation" is another sacred cow in danger at Bali.

The "World Conservation Strategy" estimates that 10 per cent of the world's wild species could be extinct by the year 2000. The U.S. "Global 2000" report says 15-20 per cent of species may be gone by then.

But the profits from wildlife go to the wealthy nations which have the science to breed crops and develop medicines. The developing nations, which bear the expense of conserving the wildlife, are seeking ways of getting the Northern governments to pay their "fair share".

For instance, who is going to pay for the conservation of Peru's wild rubber trees, which have enabled breeders to increase rubber plantation yields 40-fold over the past century? Should the money come from the Malaysian plantation owners? From Goodyear, Michelin and the other big rubber companies? Or from the motorists?

The U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) is drafting an international convention which would establish the principle that all countries are entitled to a fair return for their genetic resources.

But no one has come up with a method by which this "fair return" might be paid. Some conservationists have suggested special taxes on the Northern seed and drug companies which make profits from genetic resources, the revenue going to conservation in the south.

A draft congress declaration notes that "the establishment of an adequate network of protected areas in developing countries requires new and generous arrangements for the transfer of financial resources and the provision of technical assistance". It makes clear that "conservation" is about the provision of food, water, fuel and other basic human needs.

The Bali congress is supposed to be scientific rather than political. But politicians, such as outspoken Indonesian environment minister Emil Salim, will be there in force to air the hard political and economic issues which modern international conservation raises.

— Earthscan



Extinct onagers re-introduced into Jordan

By Reem Habayeb
Special to the Jordan Times

Two onagers are due to arrive in Jordan next week, years after the animal became extinct here. The Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN), after its success in re-introducing and breeding the oryx, is now attempting a similar experiment with the onager (also known as the Syrian wild ass).

The onager is one of the five mammals reported extinct in Jordan. A 1977 RSCN report stated: "Sixty-nine mammals

have been reliably recorded in Jordan. Five of them are locally extinct". The five are the brown bear, Asiatic lion, Arabian oryx, fallow deer, and the Syrian wild ass.

The onager belongs to the family Equidae, which includes all living species of the horse family. The onager was once widespread in the Middle East, but became rare in the 19th century, and extinct in Jordan this century.

Onagers are gregarious,

herbivorous animals with a lifespan of twenty years. Usually a single young is born 11 or 12 months after the mating period. The animal looks almost like the common domestic donkey. It has a sandy coloured coat with a short erect black mane. Its ears are longer than those of the horse, and it has a tufted tail.

The RSCN is now awaiting the arrival of a breeding pair of onagers. The onagers are coming from the Montpellier Zoo in

France, and will be transported to Paris, from where they will be flown here. The animals will be kept in isolation at Azraq for two weeks to ensure absence of any diseases. Then they will be let loose at the Shaumari Wildlife Reserve, where they are expected to survive and breed.

The RSCN has future plans to re-introduce the rest of Jordan's reported extinct mam-

mals said a conference organiser.

The organisers see not a North-South confrontation at Bali, but perhaps a debate between "new wave" and "old school" conservationists, most of the latter being from the North.

brought direct economic benefits to local populations. Peru has brought the vicuña back from extinction, and is earning foreign exchange with its fur. An Indonesian park on Java protects the watershed of 20-30 million

farmers growing rice beneath the park's two volcanoes.

Wild relatives of key crops like wheat and corn, which grow in developing countries such as Ethiopia and Mexico, are used to breed disease and pest resistant

worth \$40 billion yearly in the developed world.

Thus some scientists want conservation to be about saving a broad range of wildlife populations — so-called "wild genetic resources" — rather than about a

Randa Habib's CORNER

Why so central?

Every time I drive down Prince Mohammad Street and pass the Samir Rifai school, I wonder whose idea it was to build a school in this area.

It is superfluous to point out that the traffic in this area — already very dense due to its closeness to the heart of town — is rendered even heavier when classes finish.

What is the logic of having a school in such a busy area? The children who go to this school have to breathe the smell of petrol from the numerous cars that pass by. Furthermore, the site where the school is now was previously the Prince Mohammad garden that we all remember well. The garden was not very big, but it provided a bit of greenery and some benches, which was something for the children of the neighbourhood.

A school is a place where children spend many hours daily; it should be healthy, clean and airy. A school should also be as spacious as possible to allow the children to play sports.

We in Jordan have many empty spaces, the lands surrounding the capital are lovely and have been planted recently with trees. There are so many hills and valleys where we can build schools and take advantage of all this space.

Instead of being in the heart of town the school could have been built in Marj el Hammam, on the road to Naour, in Hashimieh or elsewhere. The children would then have benefited from a lovely view fresh air and open space, the Prince Mohammad garden would have been preserved, and the traffic connecting Jabal Amman, Jabal Weibdeh and the centre of town would have been eased.

A big boost for U.S.-Arab studies

WASHINGTON — Intercultural cooperation got a big boost on Jan. 25 with the establishment of a chair in Arab-American studies at Georgetown University in Washington.

Kuwait government officials joined officials of the Georgetown Centre for Contemporary Arab Studies to announce a million dollar grant by Kuwait to fund the Sheikh Sabah Al Salem Al Sabah chair — one of four such grants by Arab nations which support the work of faculty and scholars at the centre.

The purpose of the chair is to augment the research capacity of the centre in the area of contemporary Arab affairs and public policy, while enhancing the university's goal of providing its student with a liberal education.

Sheikh Salem Sabah Al Salem, Kuwait's minister of defence, described the chair as "tangible evidence of Kuwait's desire to promote educational and cultural cooperation".

Doctor Michael Hudson, director of the Centre for Contemporary Arab Studies, described the centre as the largest and most dynamic international relations programme in the United States and a leader in the

development of intercultural communications. "This chair," he said, "will capture the essence of educational development of an interdependent world." Hudson praised Dr. Peter F. Krogh, dean of Georgetown's School of Foreign Service, for his help in guiding the development of the centre since its establishment in 1975.

The centre was established to "provide an Arab studies academic programme and to engage in scholarly activity on Arab society and culture. The centre serves student who intend to specialise in Arab affairs and provides opportunities for those with a variety of other international interests to obtain some familiarity with the Arab World."

Its programmes include multidisciplinary programmes in Arab language and literature, business, economics, fine arts, government, history, international affairs, law, philosophy, sociology, and theology.

It offers public affairs programmes, including a lecture and seminar series, a film series, an annual symposium, luncheon conversations, a research and publications programme and a frequently consulted news media information service.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL
06:30 — Khoran
06:45 — Cartoon
07:00 — The Munch Bunch
07:30 — Nana Anderson
07:45 — Big Blue Marble
08:00 — Local Program
08:30 — News in Arabic
09:30 — Arabic Series
11:00 — News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

06:00 — French Programme
07:30 — News in French
07:50 — News in Hebrew
08:30 — Private Benjamin
09:10 — Eight is Enough
10:10 — News in English
10:15 — Movie of the Week "My Name is Nobody" Starring: Henry Fonda

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM
at party on 9550 KHz SW

07:10 — Morning Show
08:00 — News Summary
08:45 — Pop Session
09:00 — News Summary
09:30 — Pop Session
10:00 — News Summary
10:30 — Pop Session
10:45 — News Bulletin
11:00 — Instrumentals
11:30 — Concert Hour
11:45 — News Summary
12:00 — Instrumentals, Old Favorites
12:15 — Special Feature: Pop Session
12:30 — News Summary
12:45 — Great Books of Islam, Melody Time
13:00 — News Desk
13:15 — One with a Star
13:30 — Evening Show
21:00 — News Summary
21:05 — Evening Show
22:00 — News Summary
22:30 — News Summary
23:00 — News Summary
23:30 — News Headlines, Sign Off

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Classical Record
06:45 Financial News 06:55 Reflections
07:00 World News 24 Hours News
07:30 World News 24 Hours News
07:55 World News 24 Hours News

FOR FRIDAY

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

16:00 — Khoran
16:30 — Children's Programme
16:45 — Herbs
17:00 — Programme on Sports & Space
17:30 — Religious Programme
17:45 — Leslie
18:00 — Mary Taylor Moore

FOREIGN CHANNEL

06:00 — French Programme (feature film)
07:30 — News in French
07:50 — News in Hebrew
08:30 — Tales of the Unexpected
10:00 — 100 Great Paintings
10:30 — Concert Hour
10:45 — News in English
11:00 — News in English
11:15 — Falcon Crest

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM
at party on 9550 KHz SW

07:00 — Morning Show
07:30 — News Summary
08:05 — Morning Show

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Country Style

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

* Traditional Tunisian Costumes, at the French Cultural Centre.

PLAY

* The Importance of Being Earnest, by Oscar Wilde, at the British Council Theatre and Friday at 7:30 p.m. Tickets JD 2 each. Half-price for members.

PANEL DISCUSSION

* Major Provisions of President Reagan's Initiative, with Dr. Thomas Naif, (in Arabic) at the American Centre Thursday at 6:30 p.m.

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre, tel. 41520
British Council, 36147-8
French Cultural Centre, 37009
Goethe Institute, 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre, 42003
Spanish Cultural Centre, 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre, 39777
Haya Arts Centre, 665195
Husseini Youth City, 667181
Y.W.C.A., 61793
Y.W.M.C.A., 664251
Amman Municipal Library, 36111
University of Jordan Library, 84355

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaic from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: An excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Mus-

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Airline information department at Amman Airport tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

06:45 — Cairo (EA)
06:50 — Beirut (SR)
06:55 — Athens (GF)
07:00 — Kuwait (KAC)
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SERVICE CLUBS

Loose Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel, 1:30 p.m.

Loose Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel, 1:30 p.m.

Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.

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SPORTS

French captain Platini may quit European soccer

PARIS (R) — French captain Michel Platini told the sports daily *L'Equipe* Wednesday that he may quit Europe next year to play in the lucrative North American Soccer League (NASL).

"I'm very tempted by North America—New York Cosmos or Montreal Manic," he said.

Platini, 27, under contract with the Italian first division club Juventus until June 1984, said he might move after the European Championship due to be held in France next year.

"If I do well at Juventus and win the European Cup with the club, I will have reached the summit. After that, it's got to go down the hill. I'd rather avoid that," he added.

When asked if he was not too young to consider even partial retirement, Platini said, "look at Bjorn Borg, he's only 26. And don't forget I started my career when I was 17."

"Nowadays, the pressure is so great that I don't enjoy football anymore except in the training matches. The desire to win has turned into fear of losing."

Meanwhile, Jean-Francois Larios, one of the stars of France's World Soccer Cup campaign last summer and captain of

troubled St. Etienne, has quit the club.

Larios said in a brief statement Tuesday night that he and club president Paul Bressy had agreed to end his contract and he now wanted to play in Spain.

His agent, Michel Basilevitch, said: "There are four Spanish clubs after him—Barcelona, Atletico Madrid, Valencia and Real Madrid. We are now going to choose."

Larios, a midfielder, had been with the club since 1978. He would not mention the money involved in his move.

His departure is the latest in a chain of setbacks which have seen the club plunge towards the bottom of the first division.

The club's strongman president for 20 years, Roger Rocher, was forced out last year after a boardroom battle and immediately revealed the existence of a secret "black fund" used to make illegal tax-free payments to players.

Several officials were indicated over the affair, including Rocher. Last month long serving manager Robert Herbin ran into problems. The club tried to dismiss him, but he won a legal stay and although still on the payroll, is not actively handling the side.

Rebel Sylvester appears set to stay in S.Africa

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Sylvester Clarke, whose 12-wicket haul for the rebel West Indian tourists ensured them victory over a South African XI Tuesday, appears set to stay in the country after the tour ends in 12 days.

Top cricket sources said Wednesday the Transvaal Cricket Board would meet Wednesday night to discuss an offer to the 28-year-old pacesman to join the provincial side.

Clarke ripped through the South African's top batting Tuesday to give the rebel team a 29-run victory and square the two-match series of four-day games.

If a contract is agreed, Clarke will join former West Indies test captain Alvin Kalicharran, who is in his second season with Transvaal.

The touring team, still jubilant Wednesday after turning the tables on the home side—they lost all their second innings for 94 runs

after an opening partnership of 87—face a tough test of stamina in the final phase of their controversial tour.

After a limited overs match against Natal province in Durban Thursday, they face six one-day games in the space of nine days against a South African XI, travelling the length and breadth of the country during that period.

The touring team also have to contend with illness and injury which has hampered their team selection. Colin Croft, possibly the most effective of their fast bowlers, missed the two four-day matches and Ezra Moseley missed the second, both with nagging back trouble.

Collis King, who scored a beligerent century in the second four-day match, has suffered painful cramps in the legs and opening batsman Alvin Greenidge has tonsillitis.

'83 America's Cup challenge shaping up as stiffest ever

By Carleton Mitchell

NEW YORK — Beginning next Sept. 13, a 12-metre yacht representing the United States will meet a foreign challenger for the 25th time in defence of sport's oldest and perhaps most hallowed trophy, the America's Cup.

In the hazy sunshine off Newport, Rhode Island, tall masts will gleam like knight's lances in medieval tournaments as rivals charge and circle, feint and parry amid the pageantry of a flag-bedecked spectacle.

Adding to the drama building through a long summer of preparation and trials, the two finalists will not be named until a week before the ultimate test.

When the schooner yacht America won the ornate silver trophy that now bears her name, racing an assembled British fleet off the Isle of Wight in 1851, the reply to a question asked by Queen Victoria became not only one of the most quoted phrases in sport but also one of the most highly prophetic.

Unable to see anything astern of the Yankee invader through a

slight fog, an equestrian passed along the words of a lookout: "Your Majesty, there is no second."

It has been thus for 132 years. All but the earliest races have been sailed with a single challenger meeting a lone defender, so indeed there can be no second—only a winner and a loser.

On a few occasions, challengers have won races, but never the necessary four of seven required to take home the cup.

Many observers feel this year the longest winning streak in sports may come to an end. Never before have there been so many challengers with such potential. Even with Sweden's dropping out, there remain seven yachts representing five nations, an unusually high number. The Canadians are back after a lapse of 102 years.

Italy is challenging for the first time. England again is trying to repatriate the Old Mug, as Sir Thomas Lipton called it. The French are having another go and the Australians are mustering a fleet of three.

Copying the American system, crew training will go on all winter, with the French and Canadians in Florida, the British in the Bahamas, the Italians near Naples and the Australians in the summer of the Antipodes.

The threat to continued American supremacy will not stem from numbers alone. The technological gap has been virtually eliminated. To partially defray the enormous costs of a campaign, several past defenders have been sold abroad, enabling hull lines to be taken off as a departure point for new designs, and later to become trial horses for tuning and evaluating

relative speed.

A former advantage in sails has been lessened because American sailmakers have established overseas branches and the New York Yacht Club has liberalised the rules to permit more access to U.S. technology. And the eventual challenger will know the proving grounds well, because the elimination trials will be held in the same waters off Newport where the cup matches will be sailed.

The greatest danger should emerge from the Australians, who will be appearing for a seventh time in the nine matches sailed since World War II. On three occasions, they won one race and lost others by seconds; each time it was agreed that the margin of victory lay in better sails and tactics.

With three new yachts hoisting gear and crews against each other in a fierce intramural struggle, the Australians will come up with a formidable contender.

To meet the invasion, two rival U.S. camps are undertaking a strenuous campaign. Dennis Conner, victor aboard Freedom in the 1980 defence, heads the Freedom Campaign '83 syndicate. Two new yachts, Spirit of America and Magic, were built—but Freedom retained as a trial horse, proved faster than either.

This has confirmed suspicions that, working within the complicated straitjacket of factors governing design of a 12-metre yacht, a peak in speed had already been reached, another equalising element. Nevertheless, a third new boat named Liberty is being built, and has been trucked to Conner's home port of San Diego to join Freedom and Spirit.

Amman Little League baseball season begins

AMMAN (J.T.) — A spokesman for the Amman Little League Association announced Wednesday that tryouts for this season's T. Ball competition will be held on Friday Feb. 4 at the American Community School.

The tournament will be open to boys and girls aged 6-8 and registration fee will be JD 3. Tryouts will be held between 9.00 and 13.00 hours.

The spokesman also said that tryouts for Mid/Sealors baseball tournament will be held on Friday Feb. 11.

Turk to train Jordan's national wrestling team

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Turkish wrestling coach is due here on Wednesday to take on the task of training the Jordanian national wrestling team who will be taking part in the Los Angeles Olympic Games.

A report in Al Ra'i newspaper said that the eight-member national team is now undergoing intensive training at the wrestling club in Mahatta in preparation of the Olympics. The two coaches Sami Musharbash and Sa'd Abu Hamdeh are training the team at present, Al Ra'i paper said. Another Jordanian coach, absent from the training, is Adnan Kreisha who is now taking part in a training course in Baghdad.

National team to compete in Khartoum meet

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Jordanian national tennis team will leave here for Khartoum on Sunday Feb. 13 to take part in the Arab Men Tennis Championships which will be held in the Sudanese capital between Feb. 1 and Feb. 22.

The team comprising three members is to be headed by Tala Maher. The two young tennis players taking part are Rami Farraj and Ziyad Al Dajani accompanied by coach Maureen Stalla. At present they are reported to be undergoing intensive training at Al Hussein Youth City in preparation for the Khartoum tournament.

Meanwhile, it was announced here that the Jordan Tennis Federation's President Muwaffaq Al Fawwaz will leave for Khartoum on Feb. 21 to take part in an Arab tennis federation's meeting which will be held there on Feb. 21 and 22.

Fencing federation established

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Culture and Youth Ma'an Abu Nawar has reportedly decided to establish a Jordanian Fencing Federation to be headed by retired army Brig. Mohammad Al Smadi who had earlier served as vice president of the Jordanian Football Federation.

A report in Al Ra'i newspaper said Wednesday that consultations are underway for selecting federation members who are expected to include representatives from the University of Jordan and the Jordanian Armed Forces.

Fencing has always been one of the most popular sports for the armed forces members, and Jordan participated in the Arab fencing tournament held in Beirut in 1957. Mr. Smadi himself practised fencing while serving with the army, the paper said.

THE Daily Crossword by Emory H. Cain

ACROSS	24 For	48 Shop sign	22 Raised
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Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

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FISA extends Formula One registration deadline

PARIS (R) — FISA, the governing body of motor racing, has extended the deadline for teams to register their drivers for the forthcoming Formula One Grand Prix season, a spokesman said Wednesday.

The previous deadline was Jan. 31 but FISA decided to extend it until the end of this month at the request of several teams, the spokesman said.

Motor racing sources said the reason for the delay was that several teams were having difficulty in recruiting sponsors to finance second string drivers.

The Ligier team has said it needs extra cash, and the sources said others with financial problems were Arrows, Toledan, Theodore, March and ATS.

India faces uphill task

KARACHI (R) — India's bowlers face an uphill task when the sixth and final cricket test against Pakistan resumes here Thursday.

Already 3-0 ahead in the series, Pakistan go into the fourth day's play at 269 for two, 125 runs behind India's first innings of 393 for eight declared.

And Pakistan appear well set for a big score on a grassless wicket at the national stadium which looks full of runs.

India finished Tuesday on a high note when the ever-dominant Javed Miandad was out for 47 in the final over, caught by wicket keeper Syed Kirmani off Balwinder Singh Sandhu.



VFL Gummersbach through to European semi-final

Dortmund (DaD) — VFL Gummersbach beat Dukla Prague 17-16 in a thrilling return leg of the handball European Cup at the Westfalenhalle, Dortmund, to reach the semi-finals for the 11th time since 1967 in a European Cup competition. League champions Gummersbach are the most successful club team in the Federal Republic of

Germany. Runners-up Grosswallstadt lost on aggregate to Minsk in the semi-final of the Cup-Winners' Cup, while Reinickendorf of West Berlin beat highly-fancied Empor Rostock of the GDR. Rostock of Gummersbach is here seen in possession, flanked by Kratochvil and goalie Barde of Dukla Prague.

Jordan Times

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ECONOMY

People's Daily calls on Chinese to reject Soviet planning no del

PEKING (AFP) — The People's Daily Wednesday called on Chinese civil servants to reject the Soviet model for management and economic planning.

It said it had not enabled the Chinese economic development. The party organ did not mention the Soviet Union by name but it said the system, which had enjoyed an influence in China for years, hampered growth and productivity, proving ineffective in many sectors.

The comment comes soon after the resumption of difficult Sino-Soviet talks on normalising links between the two countries. Even when relations cooled in the early 1960s, Chinese economists continued to be broadly inspired by the USSR in the realm of enterprise management.

But in recent years the situation has changed noticeably with the Chinese adoption of a system combining rigorous planning with selected aspects of the free market system, and the emergence of "responsibility systems" linking pay to output with a view to productivity gains.

OPEC official rules out cut in oil price

VIENNA (R) — OPEC Secretary-General Marc Nan Nguema has ruled out "for the moment" a cut in the oil cartel's official reference price of \$34 a barrel, the OPEC News Agency said Wednesday.

Tuesday, the Kuwait News Agency said OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) Gulf producers would announce a \$4 cut, adding to a downward trend in oil markets since OPEC failed to come up with a pricing and production agreement in Geneva last week.

Mr. Nan Nguema was quoted as saying Tuesday that an oil price war would be in nobody's interest and he excluded the possibility of an imminent cut in the benchmark price.

Low prices on the spot market were not so important and long-term planning was required to ensure steady supplies and prices, he said.

Despite lack of agreement at Geneva, OPEC was alive and well, the secretary-general said. Meanwhile Qatar said Wednesday price-cutting by OPEC members endangered the world economy and United Arab Emirates (UAE) rulers discussed the oil crisis as injury oil markets braced for expected price cuts by the Gulf states.

The Qatari cabinet under the emir, Sheikh Khalifa Bin Hamad Al Thani, urged OPEC states to follow pricing rules. Qatar radio reported.

In the UAE, the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company held crisis talks chaired by the crown prince, Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahayan, on the world oil situation, officials said.

Oil experts in Abu Dhabi said they interpreted the presence of Sheikh Khalifa, the chairman of the ruling Council of the Emirate, as indicating the importance of Wednesday's meeting.

Oil analysts said wide-spread expectations that the Gulf states would cut prices by about \$4 a barrel had sent jitters through the non-OPEC oil markets.

One rumour was that Kuwait was selling crude below its official price, but oil ministry officials denied this.

The analysis said the Gulf states appeared to be awaiting an expected price cut by North Sea exporters before acting.

They said the Gulf countries also appeared hesitant about making a cut for fear that other OPEC countries, such as financially hard-pressed Nigeria, would make matching reductions and begin a price war that could send the oil market into a tailspin.

A number of OPEC oil ministers, including Indonesia's Dr. Subroto, were expected to meet in Venezuela next week during a visit to mark the inauguration of a new refinery.

But Gulf sources said Wednesday that most, if not all, of the region's oil ministers, including Saudi Arabia's Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, would not be attending.

The OPEC crisis stems from an unexpectedly severe drop in demand for the exporter group's crude because of recession in the oil-consuming West, conservation

and the use of alternative energy. OPEC output has fallen to about 16 million barrels daily from a 1979 peak of about 31 million.

On the other hand, Venezuela will not cut its oil production to 1.5 million b/d, the quota set at the OPEC meeting last March. Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti said.

In a speech at the opening of the "Petroavance 83" petroleum exhibition, he said a reduction of such magnitude would seriously affect the country's financial situation.

But the minister pointed out that Venezuela was prepared to make "sacrifices" by offering some cuts in its total output to maintain OPEC unity.

Mr. Calderon described as "feasible" the possibility of a new OPEC meeting next week, in which "a greater understanding" could be achieved.

He indicated that a "prior guarantee" on production levels and differentials could be agreed

through ministerial contacts beforehand.

He said that after the OPEC conference in Vienna last December, an international campaign aimed at weakening the organisation had increased, with the intention of "creating panic" so that unilateral decisions would be taken by member countries.

"Foreign interests and national politicians have tried to single out Venezuela as a country that violates agreements in OPEC". On this, one can say that the country at no time has violated, nor ceased, to fulfil, according to the organisation and it is for that reason we have demand... similar behaviour by the others, he said.

KDC enters in direct oil marketing

KUWAIT (A.P.) — The state-owned Kuwait Petroleum Corporation (KPC) announced Wednesday it has taken over the marketing operations of the U.S. Gulf Oil in Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg.

The announcement said the purchase agreement was signed in London the previous day, but did not disclose the price paid. Under the agreement the KDC will enter the field of direct marketing to consumers through the 750 gas stations operated by Gulf Oil in the three countries.

The takeover includes Gulf's oil refinery at Rotterdam, Holland, which has a capacity of 750,000 barrels of refined gasoline per day, the announcement said.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equities were mixed in moderate trading, dealers said. The F.T. index at 1541 Wednesday was up 1.5 at 629.4.

Most oil shares were unchanged after Tuesday's reports that Gulf producers are considering price cuts.

Government bonds closed around Tuesday night's close despite better than expected U.K. reserve figures, dealers said. Some switching was noted into index-linked bonds of which the 2½ per cent 2016 "tap" issue is now being supplied by the government broker at 25½ after 25½.

Gold and North American shares were lower. Boots was up 1½p at 250 after news of rationalisation plans for houseware retailing. ICI was unchanged on balance at 382 on news it is to merge some subsidiary interests with Marley, which was up 1½p at 58½.

Anderson Strathclyde was up 1p at 161 on news that its offer for national mine service has been oversubscribed and Dunlop was up 2p at 47 after the revised sale agreement with Pegg Malaysia. Vanona rose 1p to 114 ahead of the acceptance deadline for its offer to merge with Carrington Viyella, which fell ½p to 9p.

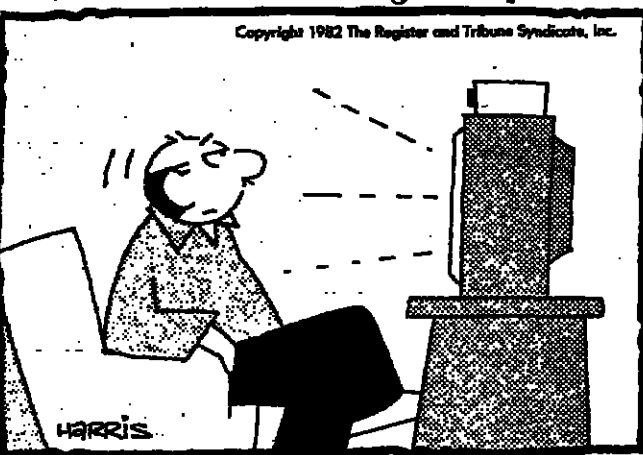
Banks were firm, with Lloyds up 7p at 450, while in insurance, Hambro Life fell 2p to 298 after Tuesday's share placement.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One sterling	1.5195/5205	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2364/67	Canadian dollars
	2.4830/40	West German marks
	2.7230/40	Dutch guilders
	2.0355/75	Swiss francs
	48.55/60	Belgian francs
	7.0300/50	French francs
	1423.50/1424.00	Italian lire
	241.00/20	Japanese yen
	7.5200/5300	Swedish crowns
	7.1980/2080	Norwegian crowns
	8.7100/7300	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	497.00/498.00	U.S. dollars

THE BETTER HALF By Harris



"The regularly scheduled program will not be seen tonight because we've run so many holiday specials we can't remember what it was."

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Herri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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DELOY

NOBEEG

VOONCY

WHAT HAVE YOU GOT IN THE FISHING BASKET?

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "A" (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SAUTE, JADE, UNLESS, FORGOT
Answer: What he did when she rowed—JUST RODE

ILO chief predicts unemployment to remain major world problem

LONDON (R) — The spectre of massive unemployment has returned to haunt the world on a scale not seen since the 1930s, and there appears to be little prospect of relief for years to come.

From Detroit to Calcutta, from Buenos Aires to the ore mines of northern Sweden, the global recession and changing patterns of industry have thrown millions of workers out of their jobs.

Mr. Francis Blanchard, director-general of the Geneva-based International Labour Organisation (ILO), predicts unemployment is likely to remain a major world problem for the next 20 years.

The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in Paris estimates that almost 35 million people, or 9.5 per cent of the workforce of the 24 industrial countries making up its membership, will be out of work by mid-1984.

The ILO says about 500 million people are unemployed or under-employed in the Third World.

For everyone to have a job in the year 2000, it estimates one billion new jobs must be created.

While there are cautious predictions of economic recovery and expansion just over the horizon, it has become debatable just how these will affect the employment crisis.

German sociologist Mr. Ralf Dahrendorf, director of the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), believes that even if "supply-side" economics began to grip in countries like the United States and Britain, it would not create many jobs.

"I think we can have quite significant economic growth without reducing unemployment by more than 10 or 15 per cent."

Similarly, I think we can have very expensive job-creation programmes without reducing unemployment by more than 10 or 15 per cent," he said in an interview.

"ILO's Mr. Blanchard says growth alone will not be enough to stem the rise in unemployment. Indeed, he says "a return to full employment as it is conventionally understood in the industrialised world may not even be possible, even with growth and economic recovery."

Common Market commissioner Mr. Ivor Richard, who is in charge of the European Community's employment policies, fears a "vast army of second-class citizens" is being created, with many school leavers never given the chance to work.

Officials of the 10-nation Community, in its fourth year of economic recession, say around 12 million people were out of work last December, or 10.8 per cent of the working population, compared to 10.3 million a year earlier.

But the unemployment rate among people under 25 is a staggering 20 per cent.

And officials estimate the Community would have to create at least one million jobs annually for the next few years to have any effect on the employment problem.

But with economic growth this year put at under one per cent and the outlook uncertain for 1984 and beyond, there is little if any prospect of this being achieved. Officials say that even during

growth years in the 1970s the Community's labour market was not expanding.

"Unlike the U.S. labour market, which in some years was absorbing an extra four million workers, the number of jobs in the Community has been static for a decade," one official said.

But even the statistics published by the Community do not necessarily give an accurate picture, with governments computing their figures for political advantage.

Officials in Brussels say the British unemployment figure — currently over three million — understates the rise between 1981 and 1982 because of a changed method of calculation.

The official unemployment rate in Greece last December was given as 2.4 per cent. But again officials say this was far lower than the actual situation.

West German statistics do not take into account the plight of the self-employed.

The United States, the world's biggest economy which many governments look to for leadership to overcome their own problems, currently has 10.8 per cent of its workforce, or just over 12 million people, without jobs — the highest level since 1940 before World War II broke the back of the great recession.

Private economists expect U.S. unemployment to peak at between 11 and 11.5 per cent in the coming year and then decline if a hoped-for economic recovery takes hold.

Economists also warn, however, that unemployment will remain high by historical standards for years to come because they say the United States is shift-

ing from a manufacturing economy to a services economy.

A decade ago, government officials felt unemployment could be reduced to only four per cent, but administration officials now say six or seven per cent is the best that can be achieved.

President Reagan, referring to the unemployed as "a sea of unused minds," has said he would take new initiatives to expand a current job-training programme.

European Community officials say they are focusing efforts on persuading member governments to divert more cash into industrial investments — currently 20 per cent of national wealth compared to 30 per cent in Japan where unemployment is under three per cent — and provide training and job-creation schemes for the young.

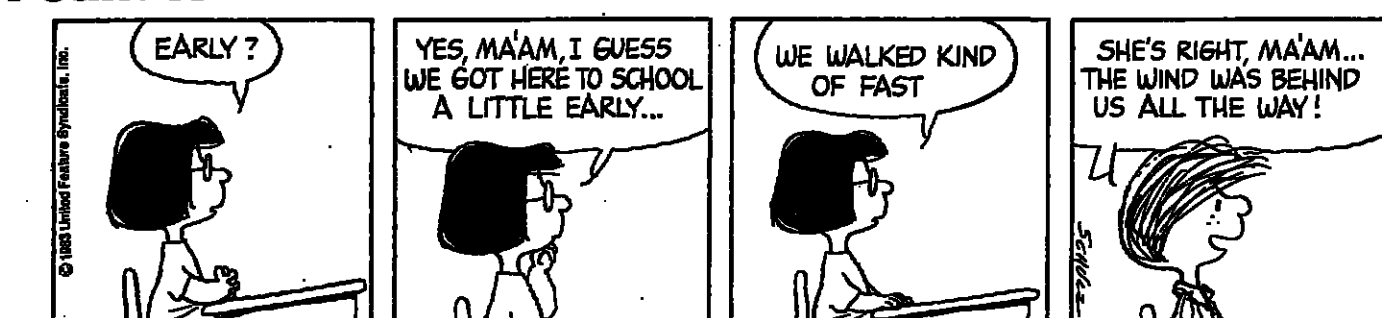
But governments appear to be paying little heed so far to economists and sociologists who believe new approaches are necessary to reshape society's working future.

Says LSE Director Dahrendorf: "We have to change our approach to employment and unemployment."

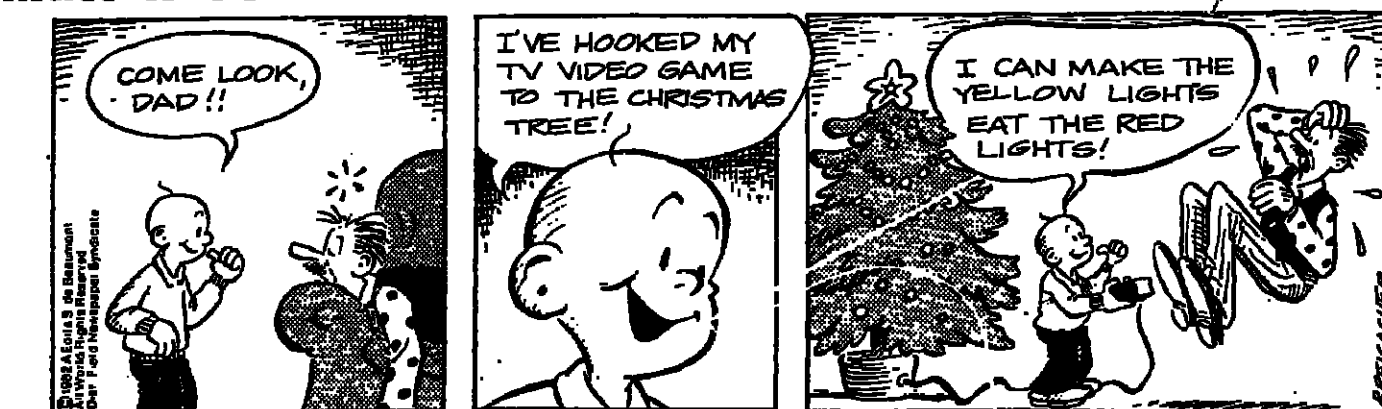
"The bigger proposals like flexible working years and working lives, early retirement and alternative life styles, as some people would call it, and even the unofficial economy give us hints as to what is likely to be the answer," he adds.

An increasing number of Third World countries favour strategies emphasising agricultural and rural development instead of the conventional solution of promoting urban industry.

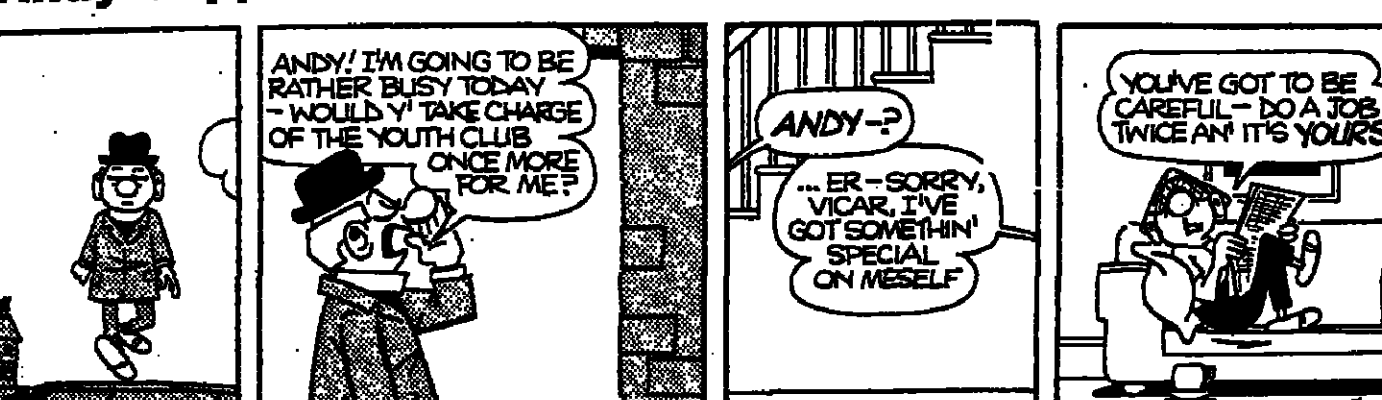
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, FEB. 4, 1983

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A time not to resent slights or make sudden changes, or you could fail to gain your objectives. Accept conditions as they are and don't become irritated with others at this time.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Try to please your friends today instead of talking about personal worries. Show more consideration for the one you love.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Don't irritate a higher-up or you could have more trouble than you can handle. Show increased devotion to family members.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Be alert to opportunities but don't jump into anything hastily. Studying old situations that need clarification brings right answers.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Use care and tact in attending to promises and gain the respect of others. A new outlet can be profitable.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) You have to be tactful with an associate and prevent some action that could be detrimental to you both. Think constructively.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Quietly straighten out any errors at work and avoid getting panicky. A co-worker could be distraught so give words of encouragement.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You have to be more sensible where practical matters are concerned to gain your aims at this time. Be poised.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Any situations that arise today should be considered from a standpoint of how they will affect you and family members.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Attend to duties that must be done early in the day so you'll have time for social activities later. Be cheerful.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You need to apply yourself more now to gain your cherished wishes. Sidestep one who will impose on you.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Use good sense today, especially in the face of a possible emergency. Also, be sure to show thoughtfulness for others.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Carry through with original plans even though you may be limited in some way. Use diplomacy in your business dealings.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one who has to be taught to seek sensible solutions for whatever is puzzling and thereby avoid trouble. Direct education along lines of entertainment since there is talent in this chart. Don't neglect ethical training.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

WORLD

Vietnamese besiege refugee camp as guerrillas withdraw

BANGKOK (R) — Vietnamese troops were digging in Wednesday around a captured refugee camp just inside Kampuchea's border with Thailand and bombarding remnants of an insurgent group driven out of the settlement, Thai military sources said.

The Vietnamese attacked Nong Chan Camp, home of 48,000 Kampuchean displaced from the interior, after an eight-hour artillery barrage on Monday. Tens of thousands of refugees scattered to seek safety and 2,000 guerrillas loyal to resistance leader Son Sann were driven out.

It was the biggest attack in the present dry season fighting between Vietnamese forces backing the Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh and the guerrillas opposed to their occupation of Kampuchea.

Eyewitnesses have reported that about a dozen of Son Sann's Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) were killed in the attack. Officials of relief agencies said more than 60 seriously wounded Kampuchean

had been admitted to a hospital in Thailand and other casualties were being treated at field clinics. "There are certainly a lot more wounded trapped inside the camp," a Red Cross official said. "But no one can get there because of the Vietnamese and their continued shelling."

The Thai military sources said the Vietnamese were digging in around the burned out camp, two kilometers from the border, and were still using mortars and rockets to bombard remnants of the KPNLF force.

They said the attack appeared to be retaliation for the temporary loss of a strategic Vietnamese artillery base six kilometers inside Kampuchea which the KPNLF seized early last month and held for three weeks.

Cheah Chhut, leader of the guerrillas at the camp, said Tuesday that the attack was launched by 3,000 Vietnamese troops backed by 10 Soviet-made tanks.

Son Sann is prime minister of the coalition government re-

ognised by the United Nations and headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk. His KPNLF has about 8,000 men.

The third coalition partner, the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge ousted from Phnom Penh by the Vietnamese invasion in 1978, has 30,000 fighters.

Thai army commander-in-chief Arthit Kamlang-Ek said Wednesday that Thailand had strengthened its border defences and put them on full alert.

The army returned artillery fire on Monday after more than 50 Vietnamese rockets and mortar rounds landed on Thai territory killing one villager and injuring several others.

Tuesday night the foreign ministry said the Vietnamese attack on the camp violated humanitarian principles because it hit civilian targets and disrupted international relief operations. The Vietnamese action reflected its policy to use force rather than peaceful means to achieve its objectives in Kampuchea.

Sino-Indo border talks end indecisively

PEKING (R) — China and India Wednesday ended their third round of border talks without settling the long-running dispute but made progress in understanding each other's positions, the New China News Agency (NCNA) said.

The official agency said talks would continue in New Delhi but no date had been set.

The five days of talks in the latest round proceeded according to plan and "both sides were positive in their attitude to the negotiations on the boundary question," the agency added.

There was no immediate comment from the Indian side.

The first two rounds of talks — in December 1981 and May last year — failed to make progress on

the dispute over which the world's two most populous nations fought a bitter month-long border war in 1962.

The New China News Agency said the atmosphere at the third round was friendly and the two sides had "an in-depth exchange of views in an earnest and frank way, furthering the understanding of each other's positions on how to settle the question."

Talks on trade and economic cooperation and cultural exchanges were "fruitful and inspiring and made positive progress." Both sides were satisfied with the results, the agency added.

The Chinese side at the discussions was led by Fu Hao, an adviser to the foreign ministry, while K.S. Bajpai, a former

ambassador to Peking, headed the Indian delegation.

Mr. Bajpai, now secretary in India's ministry of external affairs, is scheduled to leave Peking for home Thursday, the agency said.

China is eager to make progress in other fields first and settle the frontier issue later, while India, which came off worst in the 1962 war, regards a solution of the border question as central to the normalisation of relations.

India says China occupies about 37,500 square kilometres of Indian territory at the Western end of its border, in the remote Aksai Chin area of Ladakh and in a Pakistan-controlled part of Kashmir, itself the subject of dispute between New Delhi and Islamabad.

Shultz arrives in China to seek ways to a common foreign policy

PEKING (R) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz arrived in Peking Wednesday seeking to clear misunderstandings between China and the United States and look for common foreign policy interests.

Mr. Shultz, making his first trip to the Chinese capital, flew in from Tokyo on the second leg of an Asian tour that will also take him to South Korea and Hong Kong.

Mr. Shultz told reporters aboard his plane he believed he might be able to correct "misunderstandings" that had arisen between the two countries as China pursued a policy line independent of both the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

He said he was prepared to talk with Chinese leaders about U.S. policies and objectives, notably in the Middle East where Peking has bitterly attacked Israel.

He said the U.S. wanted to explore and identify areas where the two nations' interests were parallel.

The two countries have similar views on two areas in which they oppose Moscow — the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the Soviet-backed Vietnamese presence in Kampuchea.

"There are a lot of parallel interests," Mr. Shultz said, adding they should lead to a constructive relationship with Peking.

His trip here came as China's ally, North Korea, declared its army to be in a state of "semi-war" in reaction to joint military manoeuvres under way by the U.S. and South Korea.

Mr. Shultz called Pyongyang's action provocative and something to watch. "I don't know of any reasons to expect any explosions from this," he added, however.

He said his talks in Peking, beginning with a meeting Wednesday with Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, might also deal with the Geneva arms control talks, nuclear power equipment supplies

and sales of arms and high technology equipment.

He said he was ready to discuss weapons sales in general terms but added: "I'm not here selling arms."

Potential U.S. sales of nuclear power plant equipment have been blocked by the fact that Peking is not a signatory to the nuclear non-proliferation treaty although talks have taken place. But Mr. Shultz said "it may very well be" that talks on nuclear cooperation could resume.

On the Middle East

Before leaving Japan, Mr. Shultz appeared at a press conference in Tokyo on Tuesday. Asked about the role the United States has to play about the defence of sea lanes, he said:

Q: When you talk about the defence of the sea-lanes, the starting point in the Middle East and ending point is in Japan, from my point of view. The United States guarantees the security of Israel, but the crux of the issue, I think, is Palestine and the Palestinian people. And so without providing a solution to that issue, an overall solution could not be hoped for. I would like to ask when the United States is going to sit at the table with the PLO.

A: I think the central issue you

correctly state as finding the conditions in the Middle East that will, at once, satisfy the security needs of Israel and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. The president on Sept. 1, proposed a set of ideas which we called a "fresh start" in working on this process. These ideas fall squarely within the framework of the Camp David accords, which have produced progress with the return of the Sinai and peace between Israel and Egypt. We believe it's essential to pursue this course, and we are trying, and the president is doing everything that he can, to bring about the discussions that will satisfy the conditions I have mentioned.

As far as the PLO is concerned, the president has stated very clearly the conditions under which the United States government would talk directly with the PLO. Remembering that the PLO is an organisation that has in its charter a provision calling for the extinction of the state of Israel, we believe it's appropriate that, before we have discussions with the PLO, they simply renounce that and say they recognised Israel's right to exist and the formulae for peace embodied in United Nations Resolutions 242 and 338 as a basis for proceeding in the Middle East. When they do that, the U.S. government will be ready to sit down and talk with them."

Weinberger states policy

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — U.S. Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger, in his annual report to the U.S. Congress, gave a world-wide overview of U.S. defence needs, objectives, commitments and problems.

The United States aims to preserve and protect the independence of states in the Middle East, "including both Israel and friendly Arab nations, from aggression and subversion," Mr. Weinberger said.

Spelling out the U.S. position in

the Middle East, he said the American objectives are: "To preserve and protect the independence of states in the region, including both Israel and friendly Arab nations, from aggression and subversion to help secure a lasting peace for all the peoples of the Mideast; to prevent the spread of Soviet influence and the consequent loss of freedom and independence it entails; and to protect Western access to the energy resources of the area and to maintain the security of the key sea lanes to this region."

NEWS IN BRIEF

Moscow out to reduce absenteeism

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet authorities have ordered clinics to stay open longer as part of a general drive to improve public services and reduce absenteeism. A Moscow newspaper reported Wednesday. The daily Moskovskaya Pravda said clinics, which group general practitioners and some specialists, would now have to be staffed until at least nine o'clock in the evening and also stay open longer on Saturdays and Sundays. The order follows a decree last month instructing shops and repair centres to remain open longer in the evening. The Moscow leadership has pledged to improve services and supplies but has also made clear that the longer opening hours are intended to reduce absenteeism from factories and offices. Until recently it was quite normal for workers to disappear for an hour or two to stand in queues at shops or organise repairs of household appliances. The authorities have cracked down by organising police checks of people found in the stores during working hours.

Wife on TV enrages former husband

LONDON (R) — Michael Walsh, 60, was watching a television programme on battered wives when his own ex-wife came up on screen with details of their marital rows. Walsh, enraged, ran to her house brandishing a club and hit her on the head. A court was told. He pleaded guilty to wounding her and was put on probation for three years.

Mrs. Marcos takes voluntary pay cut

MANILA (R) — Mrs. Imelda Marcos, wife of Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos, has voted herself a 10 per cent pay cut as a member of a committee which oversees government policy. The 10-member executive committee, headed by Prime Minister Cesar Virata, announced its decision Tuesday night in response to the president's call during a trade union conference on Sunday for government leaders to give up 10 per cent of their salaries. The members, most of whom are cabinet ministers, each receive a yearly salary of 75,000 pesos (\$8,000). The presidential palace said the cuts will take effect this month. The committee also asked all other cabinet members to make a similar cut in their salaries and urged directors of government-owned corporations to reduce their allowances by 10 per cent.

Jakarta to put secessionists on trial

JAKARTA (R) — Ten former leaders of a defunct Muslim secessionist organisation will go on trial this weekend on subversion charges carrying the death penalty. Attorney General Ismail Saleh said Wednesday. The ten, all in their 50s and 60s, were actually reprieved by the government about 20 years ago following the collapse of the Darul Islam (Islamic State) secessionist movement. But Mr. Saleh said they reappeared in 1981 on charges of trying to revive the old movement. Mr. Saleh said the ten banded together to reform the Darul Islam movement with the ultimate aim of toppling the secular Indonesian government and replacing it with an Islamic state.

West wins human rights vote despite objections

GENEVA (R) — Western states Wednesday won a vote which will give the United Nations human rights commission more time to debate human rights in Poland and Central America despite Soviet and some Latin American objections.

In the first vote of its six-week annual session here, the commission voted 23 to seven with four abstentions in favour of an Irish proposal to schedule 45 more hours of meetings.

Western delegates argued that with the first two weeks given over

to debates on Israeli-occupied Arab territories and southern Africa, the 43-nation commission would have little time to get through its heavy agenda.

The Soviet Union, backed by Argentina, argued against spending the extra \$110,000 to provide the meetings with officials and translators, and demanded a vote.

Costa Rica and Argentina voted with the Communist states and Mozambique against the Irish proposal, but other Latin American states voted in favour of the plan.

Bonn awaits Bolivian decision on war criminal

BONN (R) — West Germany said Wednesday it expected Bolivia to take a decision on its request for the extradition of Klaus Altmann, wanted here as a suspected Nazi war criminal.

A foreign ministry spokesman said Bonn had no official confirmation of reports that Altmann, alias Klaus Barbie, a Nazi intelligence officer who fled to South America after World War II was about to fly to Brazil.

The federal government wishes and expects a decision by

the Bolivian government on Germany's May 10, 1982 extradition request," he said.

Altmann, dubbed the "butcher of Lyons", is wanted by West Germany and France for war crimes in the Nazi-occupied French city.

He was held by Bolivian authorities last week in connection with an alleged unpaid debt, but reports from La Paz said an airline ticket had been issued in his name Tuesday for a flight to Brazil.

Mrs. Gandhi's son gets high-ranking party post

NEW DELHI (R) — Rajiv Gandhi, the eldest son of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, was Wednesday appointed a general secretary of the ruling Congress (I) Party, the Press Trust of India news agency said.

The move is part of a general shake-up in the government and Congress Party following election defeats last month. Mrs. Gandhi announced a cabinet reshuffle at the weekend. The news agency said Rajiv, 38, will be one of five party general secretaries who look after the day-to-day running of the Congress.

Mrs. Gandhi, 65, is attempting to groom Rajiv, a former airline pilot, as a possible successor. This is his first formal party post.

Rajiv was brought into politics after the death of his younger brother Sanjay, who played a key role during Mrs. Gandhi's 1975-77 emergency rule. Sanjay was regarded as her obvious successor until he died in a plane crash in 1980.

Zimmermann urges Turkey to accept immigration restrictions

BONN (R) — Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann has urged Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen to accept restrictions on the emigration of Turkish workers and their families to West Germany.

A ministry statement said he told Mr. Turkmen during a meeting in Bonn that integration of Turkish workers and their families was an important aim of his government.

"However, in view of our unemployment rate of more than two million, this aim can only be achieved if the further influx of foreigners is limited," the state-

Manipulation: charges

NEW DELHI (R) — A new chief minister took over in the western Indian state of Maharashtra amid charges that his election had been manipulated.

Ruling Congress (I) Party legislators chose 65-year-old Vasantao Patil in a secret ballot Tuesday departing from the much-criticised practice of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi naming chief ministers.

Mr. Patil succeeded Babasaheb Bhosale, 62, who resigned on Monday under pressure from party dissidents.

But former Maharashtra Chief Minister Abdul Rehman Antulay, who was also hoping to get the job, said in the state capital Bombay that party observers sent from New Delhi had "manipulated the election...and played a big fraud on congressmen."

Mr. Antulay, who resigned in January last year after a row over funds he had collected for two trusts, said the two observers had forced members to vote against him.

West Germany has about 1.5 million Turkish "guest workers" and their families, who were encouraged to come during the boom of the 1960s. Unemployment among Turks in West Germany is now well above the national average of 9.1 per cent.

The statement said Mr. Zimmermann stressed a need to limit immigration of foreign workers' families to children under seven years old.

The opposition Social Democrats have condemned the plan, and the Liberal Free Democrats (FDP) have rejected it as unfair.

THE WEEKEND CROSSWORD

Edited by Herb Ettemore

HEPTADS
By Lee C. Jones

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